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The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

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belongs to our people.

14

VOL. XIX NO. 98—

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OTHER NATIONS SHOULD RESPECT OUR FLAG.

Tri-Colour Should Fly Over Government Houses.

HASTEN THE ADVENT OF THAT AUSPICIOUS
DAY. EXHORT SPEAKERS.

MRS. NAIDU EXPLAINS THE COLOUR SCHEME.

The "National Flag Day" celebrations on Sunday culminated in a huge procession in the evening parading through prominent streets and terminated in a mammoth meeting on Chowpatti sands.

Sgt. K. F. Nariman who presided declared amidst applause, that the mission on which he went to Bardoli had proved successful and in a couple of days every inch of land would be returned to the peasants.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the meeting corrected the common interpretation put on the three colours of the National Flag that they represented different communities.

Mrs. Naidu's new interpretation was that "red colour in the National Flag represented the blood of our martyrs, the nation's sacrifices for freedom; green stood for our aspirations and white showed our faith in peace and unity."

"Liberty means life, slavery spells death. Keep the flag flying and be prepared to die for it, but greater still must be your readiness to suffer for the flag and live for it" was Mrs. Naidu's exhortation to the audience.

"Do not rest content with seeing the Tri-colour over houses and shops or at meetings and processions. Hasten the advent of the day when the National Flag would be flying majestically over Government Houses and Secretariates all over India."

"It is not enough that Indians should find solace in honouring their own flag. Hasten the advent of the day when other nations would give the same respect to India's National Flag."

This was the gist of speeches made at Chowpatti on Sunday evening.

A huge procession started from Congress House at 5 p.m. headed by Sgt. K. F. Nariman the president of the B.P.C.C. The president was followed by the Bal Dal—the members of the Vansena in their uniforms. The women volunteers of the Hindustani Sefa Dal, the Desh Sevika the National Militia and Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers and the general public.

The processionists carried huge National Flags and a band was playing through out their way. Parading through Girgaum, Back Road, C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar, Kalbadevi and Girgaum Road the processionists reached Chowpatti after full two hours where a meeting was held under the presidency of Sgt. K. F. Nariman. Many houses on the way were decorated with National Flags.

Addressing the gathering Sgt. Nariman expressed regret for not having been present at the Flag Salutation ceremony as he had been to Bardoli on an important mission. But he was glad to inform the audience that his mission was successful and in a few days every inch of land would be returned to the Bardoli peasants. Only a little difference remained about a few pots of Patels, but he hoped that question would also be settled amicably.

TOWARDS PEACE.

Sgt. Nariman then welcomed the change in the attitude of Mr. Shaikat Ali. On a previous occasion he said he had to speak against Mr. Shaikat Ali but he was glad to see now that he was professing towards peace and unity and Sgt. Nariman felt it was a good omen. He associated himself on behalf of the Congress with the efforts made by Hindu and Muslim leaders for unity and hoped that not only in Bombay but through out the country the coming Bakri-Id would pass peacefully.

Referring to the "Flag Day" Sgt. Nariman observed that it was the symbol of India's freedom, self-respect and unity. He appealed to the audience, to make the "Flag Week" a success by insisting themselves as members of the Congress and as volunteers. He

warned them not to be lulled because it was true but to keep themselves in lightening trim to that they might revise the fight if there was a need for it.

ON GOVERNMENT OFFICES. Sgt. Jannadas Dwarakadas wanted that Indians should not be satisfied with hoisting the National Flag on their own houses and the Congress House. They must try to bring about the day when the tricoloured flag would fly on every Government Office.

The speaker recalled the heroic scenes witnessed during the Civil Disobedience movement and to suffering that people underwent to protect the honour of the flag and said that it was gratifying to note that the nation had come out successful from the struggle and the flag which was once banned was again flying majestically.

Sgt. Nagindas T. Master appealed to the audience to take to Swadeshi as that in his opinion was a way of protecting the honour of the flag for all time to come.

OTHER NATIONS TOO. Sirdar Jamiat Singh wanted Indians not to be content with flying the National Flag on Government Houses. That was he said their right. Their ambition must be to see that other nations honoured India's flag as much as they did the flag of any other free nation.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was the last speaker to address the meeting. She wanted the audience to think seriously why it was that every nation honoured its flag, why people sacrificed even their lives for it. Mrs. Naidu observed that while attending meetings and joining processions they could not think of it, but if they thought over the question in moments of leisure the reply that they would get would be "Liberty means life and slavery is death, and as the flag of a nation stands for its liberty and self-respect it must be honoured and one must even sacrifice one's life for it."

WHAT COLOURS STOOD FOR. Proceeding Mrs. Naidu contradicted the common interpretation put on the three colours of the flag. She said it was wrong to say that red represented the Hindus, green represented the Muslims and white was there for the rest. That in her opinion was totally a wrong interpretation. It was due to that misinterpretation that the Sikhs were insisting on the inclusion of their colour in the flag.

Mrs. Naidu held that the red colour represented the blood of the martyrs or the nation's sacrifices for freedom. Green was the expressive of their national aspirations and white stood for their belief in peace and unity.

In conclusion Mrs. Naidu recalled her visits to different countries where she happened to see some of the oldest flags under which the people of those countries had fought their battles of freedom. She exhorted the audience to insist on the Congress and as volunteers. He



A snap of Sir Frederick and Lady Bykes taken at the mole before their departure to London.

Whether R. T. C. Succeeds Or Fails!

FOREIGN CLOTH MUST BE OUSTED AT ALL
COSTS, SAYS C. R.

"Make Congress Organisation An Irresistible
Force In The Land."

MADRAS APPEALS FOR A LAKH OF RUPEES.

Sgt. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued a manifesto and an appeal. Irrespective of whether the second Round Table Conference fails or succeeds, he contends that it is highly imperative that the Congress organisation should be made financially strong. A vigorous, but peaceful propaganda against foreign cloth should be carried on from house to house and village to village. He appeals for a lakh of rupees to re-inforce the Congress organisations in the Madras Presidency.

"This period of Truce should be a period of hard labour on behalf of the Congress. It should not be any means be taken by Congress workers as a holiday. During this active campaign the fight itself supported the enthusiasm. If however, now that the fight has been suspended, we allow things to sleep, we shall be betraying the cause. If we wish to make Mahatma's voice at the coming Conference irresistible, we should strengthen the Congress organisations. If the Conference ends in a settlement and we have to organise the country so that the voice of democracy may prevail, or if the Conference is not successful and we have to renew the fight, in either event, it is necessary that we should strengthen the Congress and make it a power in the land."

In order to strengthen Congress organisations, we should enrol Congress members in thousands and we should have in every Taluka an energetic Secretary who will strive unceasingly to carry the message of the Congress in his area.

STIFFEN THE BOYCOTT. The boycott of foreign cloth should be carried on without intermission. Peaceful picketing will be effective only if it is backed by continuous propaganda among consumers. During the active campaign the repressive measures of the Government advertised our activities and incited us to greater effort and helped to draw the attention of the public to the evil of foreign cloth. But now when peaceful picketing has been permitted under the Truce, and there is no interference on the part of Government, we have to redouble our propaganda in order to impress the public with the importance of our work. That the Truce has not so far resulted in any weakening of the boycott has been amply shown, but we should be

watchful and never slacken our efforts in order that the gains may not be lost.

THE LIQUOR EVIL. The liquor shops have been licensed for the year. Our duty now is to save the poor from these centres of temptation. We should carry on vigorous propaganda about the evils of drink and demonstrate the evil of drinks and druze in the streets and areas where those addicted to them live. We should make house to house visits, make friends with the women and children and do all in our means to prevent the victims from indulging in the poison. It is only if we develop this personal contact that we will have effective moral force in picketing and make it successful.

DISARM OPPOSITION. Picketing must be peaceful. I know that attempts may be made by interested persons to make false allegations, if not actually to create a disturbance against our desire. We should be ever ready to be subjected to trouble, but we should at the same time conduct our operations in a manner so as to disarm opposition and make it difficult for false accusations to be brought. The services of respectable persons of the locality, preferably the women-folk, if they come forward to help, should be enlisted.

ONE LAKH WANTED. Congressmen should endeavour also to spread a knowledge of Hindi, to remove untouchability and alleviate the position of the Depressed Classes, to suppress litigation, breaches of peace and oppressive practices.

To carry out the above programme of continuous constructive work there should be at least about a dozen full-time workers in each district and to support such work-

BARDOLI PROBLEM SOLVED.

Peasants To Get Back
Their Lands.

SARDAR GADDA YIELDS TO
FRIENDS' WISHES.

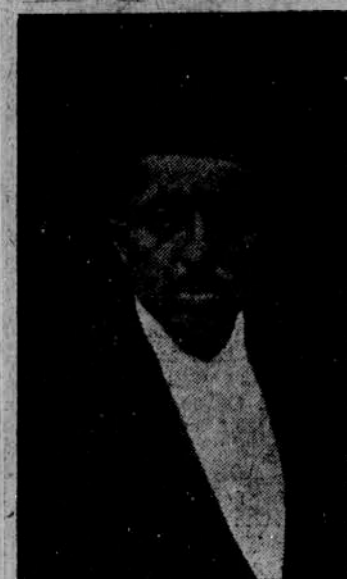
Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

The problem of forfeited and sold lands at Bardoli, that was causing trouble and anxiety for some time has at last been satisfactorily solved. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Mr. K. F. Nariman, and Mr. J. J. Vimaladasi went to Navsari and interviewed Sirdar Gadda and others.

Sirdar Gadda is the principal purchaser and possessed lands which he valued at the present market rate at over two lakhs although it was sold at auction for about Rs. 7000. After interviewing him and others at Navsari, they proceeded to Bardoli with Sirdar Gadda and had a long discussion with Mahatma Gandhi. Sirdar Gadda at first promised to give a reply after two days, but ultimately, his Bombay friends were able to prevail upon him to end the matter before they departed for Navsari the same night, and Sirdar Gadda ultimately gave his assent and expressed his willingness to part with the land on his being re-embursed only for the actual amounts spent which come to about Rs. 12,000.

Further negotiations on those lines will be conducted and the unpleasant matter will probably be quite satisfactorily in a day or two, when it is hoped that all the peasants of Bardoli will be reinstated to their original holdings. There is some difficulty with regard to the Patel of Valsad, but it is hoped that that matter will also be satisfactorily settled.

STILL IN JAIL.



Sgt. Rambhan Rajwade, a well-known pleader of Sholapur and a martial law prisoner, who has not been released under the recent Delhi Truce.

ers and to meet bare incidental expenses for a year. We want a lakh of rupees. Leaders in all districts should, therefore, take immediate steps to collect funds. It is hoped that every one able to contribute will come forward and help so that the work in the Province may be satisfactorily and promptly carried out enabling Tamil Nadu to take its fair share in the struggle for freedom.

I appeal to every adult in the Province to join the Congress as a member and make the Nationalist Army irresistible.

I appeal that every one who can spare a rupee for the Congress work of the year may contribute to the Rupee Fund. Swards will be erected on the strongest foundation if the work is based on the small but numerous contributions of the people. Special receipts are being printed for the purpose of this fund and all payments may be made on such receipts to responsible Congress officials and other authorised persons. South Indians of Bombay have been our foremost helpers. May they come forward now too.

LORD IRWIN AS MAHATMA'S EMISSARY?

Europe Looking Forward To Gandhiji's Visit

INVITATIONS POURING IN BY EVERY MAIL.

DR. ANSARI AND PANDIT MALAVIYA ALSO
TO BE INVITED.

INDIA'S FOREMOST LEADER AS "TALKIE"
STAR?

From Our Political Correspondent. I understand on reliable authority that Mahatma Gandhi when he was last in Bombay, handed over an important dispatch to Lord Irwin which is to be delivered to the British Cabinet. The dispatch, it is understood, put forward conditions which Gandhiji insists must be fulfilled before he decides to proceed to London. They are the 'sine qua non' of his joining the R.T.C. There is much speculation as to the nature of these conditions, but in well-informed circles among these conditions are:—

(1) Drastic cut in Military Expenditure;
(2) Safeguards for States' subjects;
(3) Complete Fiscal Autonomy and
(4) Scrutiny of Public debts. MAHATMA'S SECRETARIATE. Although nothing is definitely settled about his visit to London it appears that Gandhiji has selected his Secretaries who will accompany him in case he proceeds to London. The choice has fallen on five members of the Congress Working Committee.

Although it is not yet certain whether Gandhiji will go to London at all, many of the Western Universities and other public institutions are looking forward to Mahatma's visit and invitations have been pouring in every week requesting him to come and visit the institutions and deliver lectures.

MAHATMA AS TALKIE STAR. An International Film-producing Company, it appears has requested the Mahatma to speak for them in a Talkie of which they propose to hold the world monopoly. It may safely be predicted that in case Gandhiji visits London it will not be possible for him to respond to the invitations that have been pouring in and he is sure to have a very busy time.

I also understand that Dr. Ansari and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are likely to be invited to attend the R.T.C.

GANDHI-EMERSON CORRESPONDENCE. Complaints About Non-Observance Of Truce Terms.

BARDOLI, Apr. 24. Mahatma Gandhi met this afternoon some peasants of Bardoli taluka whose lands have been confiscated by Government but not yet sold.

Mahatma Gandhi is proceeding to-morrow night to Borsad and Kaira to study the situation there. Lengthy correspondence is, it is understood, passing between Mr. Emerson, Secretary to the Government of India, and Mahatma Gandhi in which each forwards to the other complaints received regarding the non-observance of the Delhi agreement.—A. P.

NO HARASSING: GANDHIJI'S ORDER. A Bardoli Episode.

BARDOLI, April 25. Mahatma Gandhi visited yesterday a village named Bahla where a number of arrests were made recently for alleged trespass and obstruction of men employed by a purchaser of confiscated lands in the village.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi advised the villagers not to harass the purchaser's men but to be true satyagrahis.—A. P.

HINDU RESPONSE TO MUSLIM APPEAL.

BOMBAY, April 26. We take this opportunity of recording our appreciation of the efforts that are being made by the leaders of the Moslem Community in Bombay, to ensure peaceful celebrations of the ensuing Bakri-Id festival.

We should be failing in our duty if we did not publicly recognise the value of the fervent and timely appeals made by the Moslem Committee to their co-religionists to maintain cordial relations with other communities during the course of the celebrations.

Equally cordially, do we convey to our Moslem fellow citizens our hearty greetings on this auspicious occasion and express the hope that it may help to strengthen the bond of friendship between the great communities, so that harmonious relations may not only prevail during the Id festivities, but may be permanently maintained.

Never was the need greater for an equitable understanding among the major and minor communities of India.

Following the example set by the Moslem leaders, we venture to appeal to the members of the Non-Moslem Communities, especially to our Hindu brothers and sisters, to observe scrupulously their ancient spirit of tolerance and respect for the sentiments of communities other than their own, and offer active co-operation in establishing friendly inter-communal relations, so that a new era of freedom may be established in our motherland, bringing to her sons and daughter peace, progress and prosperity.

Sarajini Naidu, Furhatandas Thakurdas, Chundil V. Mehta, Chinmalal H. Setalvad, Walchand Hirachand, Bhulbal J. Desai, Vithaldas D. Govindjee, K. Natarsajan, Hansa Mehta, Annapurna Deshmukh, G. Deshmukh, J. B. Boman Behram, K. F. Nariman, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Shoorji Vallabhdas, Poonsey H. Meshari, Jannadas Mehta, K. M. Munshi, Balubhai T. Desai, Jannadas Dwarakadas, Lila Munshi, D. D. Bhatnagar, Nagindas T. Master, Mathuradas Tricamjee, Ganpat Shankar Desai, Ratanlal L. Mehta, Manilal Chhabildas Kapadia, S. K. Patil, Mukund Malaviya.

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THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Ltd., Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931, at 4-20 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article III of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st May 1931, to FRIDAY, the 8th May 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO. LTD., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1931. 2903

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

NOTICE

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will remain CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 6th May 1931, to SATURDAY, the 23rd May 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
B. M. BHARGAVA, Secretary.
Bombay, 25th April, 1931. 2919

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th May 1931, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary, Helpless Beggars' Relief Fund, thanking the Corporation for the renewal of their grant to the Fund.

2. Letter from Bhaga Natha, late Mukadam, C Ward—Applying for a gratuity for the services rendered by him to the Municipality.

3. Letter from Atiyabegum Saheba, Founder and Leader of the Educational Reforms Circle—Forwarding the recommendations of the Circle on the question of Educational Reforms.

4. Letters from the Honorary Secretary, Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society (a) Thanking the Corporation for the grant sanctioned to be paid to the Society for the year 1931-32 and (b) Forwarding the Annual Report of the Society together with the audited accounts for the year 1930.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDARDISING COMMITTEE—

5. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,750 to meet the payment of the personal allowance for the year 1930-31 to Mr. T. K. Roddan, City Engineer.

6. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the terms and conditions in respect of the acquisition of certain land required in connection with the widening of the Portuguese Church Road.

7. Recommending sanction to a portion of the junction of Lady Jamsheedi Road with Portuguese Church Street, and Dadar Road, by way of the Dadar Overbridge Scheme being transferred to the Lady Jamsheedi Road Scheme.

8. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter intimating that the Board of Management of the Nowsjee Wadia Maternity Hospital have resolved to reduce the amount of the Municipal contribution to the expenses of the Hospital during 1931-32 from Rs. 45,000 to Rs. 35,000, subject to adjustment at the end of the year and recommending that the Board be thanked for their action.

9. Recommending sanction to temporary bamboo sheds consisting of 80 rooms being constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,280 at Talkalwadi off Lady Jamsheedi Road for the accommodation of the Health Department labour staff working in G Ward, the cost being met from the Fines Fund.

10. Recommending sanction to an advance of Rs. 2,750 being made from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the Municipal share of the cost of diverting a nala in connection with the acquisition of lands at Trombay for the Municipal Slaughter House.

11. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 6,328 to meet the cost of reinstating the water mains, etc., which collapsed with the subsidence of the Gibbs Road during the heavy rains last year.

12. Reporting that the Committee have referred the Commissioner's letter regarding certain proposed amendments in the revised Table of License Fees to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

13. Reporting on a suggestion for shifting the South Sewri Municipal Marathi School from its present premises to a building on the New Sewri Road.

14. Forwarding a report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in F and G Wards.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

15. Forwarding a six-monthly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

16. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of Anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

17. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports of the Bombay Water Supplies.

18. Requesting sanction to the payment of a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 275-10-0 in addition to gratuity to the widow of a muckalum in the Conservancy Branch who died in the execution of his duties.

19. Requesting sanction to the sale of certain Municipal land at Gokhale Road North to Mrs. Estelle Pinto de Andrade on certain conditions.

20. Forwarding copy of a notice of election regarding the election of

Public Notices.

Mr. Mulraj Karsandas as a Municipal Councillor.

21. Forwarding copies of the statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Municipal Security holders.

22. Requesting sanction to a Special Compassionate Allowance of Rs. 292-8-0 being paid to the widow of a Municipal cooly, who met with a fatal accident while on duty.

23. Letter from the Secretary, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India—Forwarding the Annual Report of the Museum.

24-25. Letters from (24) Mr. M. K. Kileadar and (25) Mr. A. P. Sabavala—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

26. Letter from Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindjee, Corporation's Representative on the Board of Management of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League—Reporting on the work done in the school.

27. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the name of a Councillor who has ceased to be a member of a certain Committee owing to his absence from the meetings of the Committee.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

28. From Mr. M. N. Talade—Expressing Corporation's opinion that preference should be given to employees already in Municipal service holding the requisite qualifications in making appointment to the post of the Chief Inspector, Markets, etc.

29. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—Expressing Corporation's opinion that 'Charikha' should be included in the list of symbols used at Municipal Elections.

30. From Dr. V. R. Sanziri—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the dug up and uneven condition of the road from Charni Road Junction to Grant Road Tram Terminus and for requesting him to take necessary steps in the matter.

31-33. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—(31) For appointing a Committee to consider how the various Municipal Departments and Sub-Departments can be amalgamated with a view to effecting economy without impairing efficiency; (32) For obtaining an early report from the Commissioner as to the amendments in the Municipal Act necessary for carrying out the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality and (33) For requesting Government to expedite the necessary steps for the amalgamation of the City Improvement Trust with the Municipality by the 31st March 1932 and for introducing legislation for the purpose in the September Session of the Legislative Council.

34. From Mr. Meyer Nissim—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the nuisance caused by beggars at the junction of roads at Kemp's corner, Gibbs Road, and for asking him to request the Commissioner of Police to take steps to obviate the nuisance.

35. From Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For framing rules laying down the procedure to be observed by the Corporation in filling in vacancies in the various Special Committees.

36. From Mr. I. S. Patel, seconded by Mr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing the Corporation's opinion that the Encroachment Department be abolished.

37. From Mr. S. G. Kenil, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parekar—For inviting the Schools Committee's attention to the dilapidated condition of the ceilings of the rooms of the Nalgaum Road Gujarati Boys School Building, and for requesting them to take prompt action in the matter.

38. Report of a Committee of the Corporation—Regarding the question of preparing a list of approved Indian Insurance Companies and recommending the Municipal employees to insure in those Companies only to enable them to get advances for payment of premia for their insurances.

39. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

40. Forwarding printed copies of the Committee's proceedings.

41. Forwarding printed copies of the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on the 10th April 1931 and intimating that the Committee have decided to hold weekly meetings and that copies of the Proceedings of the Committee's weekly meetings would be supplied to the Corporation.

By Order of the President.
A. V. SABNIS, Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
201, Forwarding copy of a notice of election regarding the election of

2920

Public Notices.

THE MEYER SASSOON MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Ltd., Douglas Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931, at 4-20 p. m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st December 1930.
2. To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, who retires under Article III of the Company's Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st May 1931, to FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
E. D. SASSOON & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1931. 2911

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ORIENT PICTURES CORPORATION LTD.
The Registered Office of the above Corporation will be REMOVED to 16, Apollo Street, Fort, from Monday 27th April.

P. A. SANJANA, Secretary. 24398

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "SARAWAH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th April, 1931, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their B.L.s of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. KOMADA, Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MISTRY & CO.

BONA FIDE AUCTION SALE.
Under instructions from the Hon. Sardar Sir Rustomji J. Vakil Kt. on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.) at Sir Harikondas' Mansion, Pedder Road.

Of the specially made high class up-to-date Jacobean, plain and English designs very valuable complete bungalow furniture, upright cottage piano by Marks & Co. H. M. V. gramophone, old china, brass, satsuma and silverware, bronzes, ornaments, singer machine, best plated and cutleryware, etc.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.

Amusements

Globe Cinema

Sandhurst Road.
5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday
Matinees at 3 p.m.
Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.
A Mighty Tale of the Arabian Nights! Madan Theatres Ltd.'s Latest Release!

ALADDIN

And the
WONDERFUL LAMP

With
PATIENCE COOPER
RATANSHA SINOR
The production:
Unsurpassed in Splendour
by AGA HASHRA KASHMIRI.

Amusements

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SAHARA BLADES

For Gillette Type Safety Razor with wide and keen cutting edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.



SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other blades on the market. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—Akbarali Ganbow
Street, Bombay; Perry and Co.,
Grant Road, Bombay; Bengal
Commercial Agency, Sutar Chawl,
Bombay No. 2; National Stores,
B.K. Irani; Shah and Co. Sita-
ram Building, Bombay.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRY

THE FOREMOST
INDIAN
MANUFACTURERS
OF COMPLETE
RICE MILL PLANTS
WORKS SHIVAJI,
CHIT. THANA
OFFICE:—
152 MEDOWS ST.,
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ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.
G.G. DANDEKAR & Co.

BOMBAY WIDOWS
PENSION FUND

(Established 1876).
23-25 Humnum Street, Fort,
Above Messrs Warden & Co.,
Funded Capital Rs. 2,67,300.
Investments in Government and
Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in manage-
ment. The supervision as to Rates,
Mortality, Investigations and Val-
uation was entrusted to an expe-
rienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions
for the Widows of subscribers to
a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to
Rs. 50 without distinction of caste
or creed. Rates of subscription are
very moderate. 20 per cent. sur-
render value in case the wife pre-
deceased. Twelve months' grace
if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Can-
vassers on first 12 months' sub-
scription.
For details apply for a copy of
Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
SECRETARY and TREASURER.

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In Cases of
haemorrhoids,
fissures, rec-
tal itching,
difficult
stools, worms
and sores.

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STAGE OF PILES
CURED ALL OVER THE WORLD.
MADE IN GERMANY.

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Chemist's shop.

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TRADE & FINANCE.

GOVERNMENT BUYS TREASURY BILLS
OF RS. 8.90 CRORES.

Total Gold Influx Rs. 309 Lacs.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, April 24.

MONEY

Money was in keen demand with only moderate amounts available and call funds were placed at 6-6 1/2 per cent except on Thursday when the rate temporarily eased to 5 1/2 per cent. Applications for Treasury bills are continually growing and Government sold Rs. 8.90 crores bills of various usance during the week. Against this maturities amounted to Rs. 4.37 crores. Government have raised the acceptance rate of three months bills to Rs. 98-8 and it is generally expected that rates will shortly be adjusted to below 6 per cent yield basis. The Imperial Bank's statement of the 17th shows a shrinkage of Rs. 2 crores in the items loans and other deposits of which equivalent of about one million sterling in each case is accounted for by changes in the Bank's London balances, due probably to the part repayment by Government of its temporary borrowings from the Bank. The trade demand shows a decrease of Rs. 105.19 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates on 24th: three months 5 1/4 per cent., three months 5 1/4 per cent., and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 17th April 1931 shows a decrease of Rs. 65.39 lacs in the cash balance which now amounts to Rs. 11,37,75,000 as compared with Rs. 12,01 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.54, a decrease of 0.19 per cent. under last week. Loans, Cash credits and Indian bills discounted have further declined by Rs. 199.16 lacs, Rs. 44.52 lacs and Rs. 73.89 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 114.69 lacs to Rs. 7.23 crores and other deposits by Rs. 202.99 lacs to Rs. 69.79 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET

There has been a slightly better demand for investment in Gilt-edged securities, but the actual business transacted was only moderate. Short-term bonds practically monopolised the inquiries. 3 1/2 per cent. paper improved on short covering reaching Rs. 63. 5 per cent. 1945-55 loan bettered slightly to Rs. 101. 1933 to Rs. 99-14, 1935 to Rs. 95-10 and 1939-44 to Rs. 93-10. 6 per cent. bonds due 1931 are quoted at Rs. 100-5, and 1932 at Rs. 101-2. 1933-36 loan stands at a premium of about five annas. 4 per cent. 1930-70 loan further improved to Rs. 75 and 1934-37 to Rs. 88-11. 4 1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan remained unchanged at Rs. 92-12 and 1939 bonds at Rs. 94-10. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 104-11.

TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. 2 1/2 crores of nine, six and three months bills were opened on Tuesday the 21st April. Total amounts offered were Rs. 800,000, Rs. 1,77,75,000 and Rs. 1,26,50,000 respectively. All tenders for nine months at Rs. 96-3-6 and above were accepted in full. Tenders for 6 months bills at Rs. 97-5-0 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-8-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 98-7-0 and below approximately 14 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 800,000, Rs. 1,77,75,000 and Rs. 1,26,50,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for nine, six and three months bills were Rs. 5-0-7, Rs. 5-4-10 and Rs. 6-0-4 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine, six and three months treasury bills will be issued from Wednesday the 2nd to Monday the 27th April at Rs. 96-4-6, Rs. 97-6-3 and Rs. 98-8-3 respectively. Intermediate nine, six and three months bills sold from the 15th to 20th April amounted to Rs. 69,00,000, Rs. 264,25,000 and Rs. 3,07,50,000 respectively.

Tenders for nine, six and three months treasury bills to the amount of Rs. 2 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 28th April and payment to be made on Friday the 1st May 1931. Other conditions are as usual. The currency return of the 15th April 1931 shows a decrease of Rs. 155.77 lacs in notes

circulation now standing at Rs. 158.69 crores. Silver coins have increased by Rs. 65.23 lacs to Rs. 117.71 crores, while silver bullion shows no change. Gold bullion has further improved by Rs. 78.47 lacs to Rs. 26.84 crores. Securities in India are down by Rs. 2.99 crores to Rs. 7.20 representing the recent contraction of Rs. 3 crores currency. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 95.46 as against 93.63 a week ago combined statement.

EXCHANGE

The Sterling exchange market ruled steady but dull. There were intermittent sellers of ready T. T. at ls. 5-27/32d. with buyers at ls. 5-55/64d. The money position continues to be the guiding factor export trade still remaining slack. Operations in exchange were mainly in connection with investment in treasury bills on foreign account. Inquiry for remittances continues negligible. The following are the forward rates:—April 15-13/16; May 15-25/32d; June 15-3/4d; 16th to 30th June 15-23/32d and July to October 15-11/16d. The dollar sterling quotation firmed up from dol. 4.85-13/16 to dol. 4.88-5/16 and to French francs decreased further to 124.35. The Bega is quoted at 34.96 and the Italian lira at 92.83. There were no remittances to the Home Treasury from 1st to 18th April 1931.

GOLD

The slight improvement noted in gold rates last week was maintained, but the actual trade was of a hand to mouth nature. Ready is quoted at Rs. 21-4-0 per tola. Government received further Rs. 78 lacs worth of gold during the week ending 14th April thus raising the total influx to that date to Rs. 309 lacs. Stocks are reduced to about 1 1/2 lacs tolas and arrivals from uncountry having been considerably reduced, it is not expected that further large blocks will be tendered to Government. The daily offtake still stands at 4,000 tolas. The quotation for gold in London was almost stationary at 84s. 9 3/4d. except for one day when the rate was 84s. 10 1/2d. Sovereign rates show no change at Rs. 13-7-6 both for ready and delivery 30th April. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-4-0 and Rs. 21-3-9 for ready. Rs. 21-4-3 and Rs. 21-4-0 for 4th May settlement and Rs. 21-5-0 and Rs. 21-4-6 for 1st June settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail.

Exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 19,700. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 116,787 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be 21,500.

SILVER

Silver was characterised by erratic fluctuations and the market is in the hands of speculators. The ordinarily important factors—supply and demand—at present being of minor importance in influencing the rates. The local market has been principally guided by the movements in Shanghai, though local factors also are of no mean importance. The stocks here although plentiful are reported to be held in strong hands and apprehending a squeeze the bears are not only unwilling to extend their commitments but are gradually reducing them. The market has thus maintained a steady tone with temporary reactions and ready near are quoted at 4 to 5 annas higher than June. Ready soared up as high as Rs. 44-14 and after declining to Rs. 43-3 closed at Rs. 43-12 per 100 tolas. The offtake average 140 tolas a day and stocks aggregate 7,400 tolas. In Shanghai the tael improved to ls. 3 3/4 in mid-week but closed easy at ls. 3/8d. In London the highest and lowest rates were 13 1/2d. and 12 1/2d. for ready and 13 1/2d. and 12 1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 44-14 and Rs. 43-3 for ready. Rs. 44-12 and Rs. 43-4 for 6th May settlement and Rs. 44-10 and Rs. 43-1 for 6th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring 27,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about 280,800. The total imports during the week amounted to 202 bars and Rs. 6,151 in coin. This week's ship-

ment from London is expected to be 22,000.

SHARES

The share market was inactive with prices generally maintained. There is little investment inquiry, business being largely confined to professional trading. Cotton mill shares were slightly better than last week. The following being the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 705-708-12-707-8; Century Rs. 257-8-260-255-1; Central India Rs. 375-374-373-12; Srescent Rs. 764-77-8-764; Fazulbhai Rs. 412-8-408-12; Indian Bleaching Rs. 149-8-150-140-4; Indore Malwa Rs. 37-8-368-12-367-8; Kohinoor Rs. 147-8-148-12-145-10; New Great Rs. 107-8-108-12-106-4; Pearl's Rs. 252-8-253-12-251-4; Simplex Rs. 70-69-6 and Swadeshi Rs. 292-8-291-4.

The miscellaneous section was devoid of interest. Tata Iron Ordys shows no change and are quoted at about Rs. 25/8, with Deids slightly improved to Rs. 28/5. Tata Hydros closed at Rs. 107-8 and Andhra Valleys at Rs. 590. Tata Power shares receded to Rs. 452/8. Alcocks were unchanged at Rs. 161/4; while Bombay Burmahs improved to Rs. 44/5. Bombay Tram steady at Rs. 120-15 and Bombay Steam eased to Rs. 189-6. Bund Cements remained steady at Rs. 15-4; while Indian Cement declined from Rs. 195 to 191-14. Kailash Ordys are quoted at Rs. 176-4; but Deids show no alteration at Rs. 710. Among railway shares, Ahmad. Prantij improved by 15 points to Rs. 79/5; Central Provinces declined to Rs. 78-8, and Gujarats to Rs. 56. Tapi Valleys are quoted at Rs. 640. Imperial Bank shares were unchanged at Rs. 1072-8 with Contributories at Rs. 266/4. Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 82/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 141/2.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 25.
There was hardly any change in the market during the week and looking to a very heavy stock accumulated here notable fluctuations are not likely to occur for some time to come. Russian Sugar continue to arrive and even if no further steamers are reported to be "en route" it is generally believed that a steamer or two with Russian sugar will come to Bombay in the next month.

The Chadbourne scheme is nearing its success but so long as Russia remains outside its scope, the participants of the scheme do not seem to be very hopeful. While Continental sowing have decreased by 15 per cent, the Russia's sowing have increased by 33 per cent. If Russia does not see its way to join the Chadbourne scheme, there is a possibility as they say, of some drastic measures being taken against her. Java has remained steady since long but it is reported that it finds many difficulties in disposing of its old stock. Java has already agreed to join the Chadbourne scheme but some important firms have differed and separated themselves from the Trust and in case the dispute is not amicably settled there is some danger of the Trust being disorganised.

The authorities are striving hard to put the house in order and it is to be seen how and when they succeed in their mission. New York and London have shown downward tendency during the week while Karachi and Calcutta have remained almost steady.

The highest and lowest rates during the week were:—

JAVA SUGAR.
Ready Rs. 12/13 and Rs. 12/12/9 April Rs. 5/2/6 and Rs. 5/2/6 B. R. B.
Ready Rs. 12/15 and Rs. 12/14.

RUSSIAN SUGAR.
Ready Rs. 12/8/6 and Rs. 12/8/6 March Rs. 4/10 and Rs. 4/9/3. Arrivals:—15 "Sinh Dunston" of Russian Sugar and S.S. "Sumatra" of Java Sugar arrived during this week with a cargo of about 75,000 and 2,008 bags respectively.

OFTAKE AND STOCK.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags and stock inclusive of fresh arrivals is estimated at about 6,400 bags.

The following are the opening quotations ruling the Bazar:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/12/9 per cwt. Transshipment Rs. 5/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 5/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July Rs. 5/5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14 per cwt. Russian Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/8/6 per cwt. Shipment March Rs. 4/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Steady.



Your pocketbook, nerves and car benefit by HUPMOBILE'S NEW FREE-WHEELING

TODAY—see not just another Hupmobile, but a new, tested principle of motoring—Free-Wheeling—that saves 12% to 20% in oil and fuel, saves engine wear, upkeep—and gives you more relaxed, restful driving pleasure than you ever dreamed possible.

Imagine fairly flying along at 60 miles an hour, while your engine loafs at only 8. That's Free-Wheeling! Shift from second to high, or back again, without touching the clutch. That's how Free-Wheeling frees you from the leg-tiring slavery



Watch a boy stop pedalling while his bicycle glides smoothly along. That's the principle of Hupmobile's New Free-Wheeling Drive.

of the clutch. Yet your car is always in gear, fully controlled, with the motor's braking power at instant command—an important SAFETY factor.

Despite Free-Wheeling, despite innumerable new comfort luxuries and greater all-around quality, the New Century Sixes and Eights and de luxe Eights cost less. Never has Hupmobile told such a story of value. RIDE the New Free-Wheeling Hupmobile—a never-to-be-forgotten motoring experience—like flying on wheels!

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HUPMOBILE

COTTON CROP OF INDIA.

Supplementary Forecast, 1930-31

This forecast refers to the entire cotton area of India and deals with both the early and late crops of the season. Estimated area of Cotton in acres:—
1930-31. 23,616,000
Percentage increase (pl.) on decrease (minus) of above figure — 9 p.c.
on the revised estimate at this date last year.
Estimated Yr./li of Cotton in bales of 400 lbs. net:—
1930-31. 4,820,000
Percentage increase (pl.) on decrease (minus) of above figure — 6 p.c.
on the revised estimate at this date last year.

The statement below shows the present estimates of area and yield classified according to the recognised trade descriptions of cotton:—

	Area (in acres).
Omras	11,174,000
Bengal Sind	3,347,000
Dholeras	2,445,000
Broach	0 1,092,000
Americans	901,000
Others	4,657,000

Total 23,616,000

	Yield (in bales of 400 lbs. net).
Omras	2,835,000
Bengal Sind	968,000
Dholeras	491,000
Broach	227,000
Americans	280,000
Others	789,000

Total 4,820,000

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

	London, April 23.
Total Bullion	£148,700,000
Public Deposits	£ 13,900,000
Other Deposits	£ 99,200,000
Govt. Securities	£ 30,900,000
Other Securities	£ 38,500,000
Notes and Coin	£ 58,300,000
Notes in Circulation	£348,400,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	56.02 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, April 23.
The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending April 22nd gives the total note circulation at 77,791,000,000 francs, a decrease of 917,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	April 24.
Receipts for week ending 23rd April:—	
Exports for week ending 23rd April:—	
United Kingdom	Bales. 3243
Continent	13809
China	9911
Japan	.....
Coast Ports	.....
Total	32554
Afloat in Harbour:—	
Europe	10280
China, Japan & Coast Ports	17964
Total	28244



BOMBAY SOAP FACTORY.
96 BHAIJIPALA LANE, BOMBAY-3.

INSURE PRESIDENCY

WITH INSURANCE Co.'s (PROVIDENT)
(LIFE) Head Office:—AMRUT BUILDING,
Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

No Medical Examination. Female Lives also Insured. Policies from Rs. 125/- and upwards. Monthly Premiums from Rs. 5/- Rs. 1/- and upwards.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR ENERGETIC AGENTS.

	1931. Bales.	Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd April:—	1930-31. Bales.
Bengals	3226	April:—	1929-30.
Omras	18949	1930-31.	2867204
Dholeras	10128	2869404	Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd April:—
Broach	27735	.....	1930-31.
Southern Persians	7776	.....	59749
Americans	566	.....	384087
Egyptians	3941	.....	China
E. Africans	14482	.....	250580
Other sorts	.....	.....	Japan
Total	86781	.....	1043793
Exports for week ending 23rd April:—		.....	Coast Ports
United Kingdom	Bales. 3243	.....	U. S. A.
Continent	13809	.....	993
China	9911	.....	Total 1754853
Japan	.....	.....	Bales.
Coast Ports	.....	.....	.....
Total	32554	.....	.....

	1931. Bales.	Receipts from 1st Sept. to 23rd April:—	1930-31. Bales.
Bengals	3226	April:—	1929-30.
Omras	18949	1930-31.	2867204
Dholeras	10128	2869404	Exports from 1st Sept. to 23rd April:—
Broach	27735		1930-31.
Southern Persians	7776		59749
Americans	566		384087
Egyptians	3941		China
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Total	32554		

Same time last year 1,016,979
Same time last year 1,395,312

"GANDHI-VICTOR"

AMERICAN APPRECIATION OF TRUCE POLICY.

John Haynes Holmes, Editor, "Unity", Chicago, writes in the issue of March 23 of that journal:—

We print at the head of this issue of "Unity" a message of momentous significance received from Gandhi. When the terms of agreement between the Mahatma and the Viceroy were published, we immediately took counsel with a distinguished friend and associate of Gandhi, now happily in this country, and with him cabled to the Mahatma a message of warm congratulation, and also of specific inquiry as to the bearing of the terms announced upon the ultimate and all-important objects sought in the great campaign for independence.

PROVISIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Two days later we received the cable-despatch. The "cable-despatch" from Mahatma runs as follows:—

"Thanks. Nothing on important issues you mention was settled, but door kept open for raising these questions. Congress enters Conference with determination to gain these points. The settlement is provisional, and if Congress position can not be reached through Conference, Congress might have to resort to method of suffering and civil disobedience."

Its significance is unmistakable. Gandhi, supreme master of the situation, has granted to the Empire a provisional settlement upon the basis of which he may consolidate and conserve the whatever gains were achieved in London and prepare and organize his campaign for the further and decisive gains which must be achieved before India is free and his work thus done.

That Gandhi should accept the proposals of the London Round Table Conference as a satisfactory settlement of India's problem is a course ridiculous. That he should take full advantage, however, of everything done by that same Conference is elemental. To have gone on with his civil disobedience campaign as though nothing had happened, would have meant the exposure of his loyal people to further immeasurable distress, and the loss, perhaps, of those very gains which he himself had achieved by the unparalleled success of his year of suffering and sacrifice. As a "Satyagrahi" his duty was plain: to save his people if they could be saved without loss of principle or end, and to give the British fresh opportunity to do the right. So one chapter ends in triumph, as another chapter opens in brighter promise than has ever yet dawned upon India's hope.

How steadfastly the Mahatma is still set toward the goal of complete and fulfillment that still lies before, is shown by the remarkable interview which he gave to the world on the day of the announcement of the terms of truce. This statement is here recorded, as it should be read, in connection with the cable-message above.

Independence, (said Gandhi) is the birthright of India as it is of every nation worthy of the name. If the All-India Congress has shown a readiness to participate in the second round table conference, it is because it seeks to make federation an Indian responsibility, with such safeguards and reservations as

will promote the real growth of the country along political, social, economic and moral lines.

If the Congress succeeds in making its position acceptable to the conference, then I claim the fruits of that effort will be complete independence, but I know the way to that goal is weary and there are many rocks and pitfalls. But if the Congressmen undertake with confidence and courage the new tasks to which they have been assigned, I have no misgivings about the result.

England's statesmen will have to be willing to let India wander away into the woods through errors. Freedom is not worth having if it does not connote freedom to err and even to sin. If God Almighty has given the humblest of His creation freedom to err, it passes comprehension how human beings, be they ever so experienced and able, can delight in depriving fellow humans of that precious right.

I should like to appeal also to the people of the great American Republic. I know this struggle, based as it is upon truth and non-violence from which, alas, we votaries have on occasion undoubtedly strayed, has fired the imagination of Americans and excited their curiosity. From curiosity they have progressed to tangible help and sympathy. On behalf of the Congress and myself I can say we are truly grateful.

I venture to suggest that if India reaches her goal of liberty through truth and non-violence she will have made no small contribution to the world of peace for which all the nations are thirsting. She then would have rendered some slight return for the help other nations like America have freely given her.

MASTER OF INDIA'S DESTINY.

Let one thing be remembered: Mahatma Gandhi is to-day, as he has been from the beginning, the master of India's destiny. It was he who granted the truce to the Viceroy—the Indian who bestows his favour upon the Briton—India which consented to an agreement with the Empire. The power which Gandhi now holds he will use unflinchingly to the end which he is pledged to seek till it is found. Gandhi knows exactly what he is doing. He will not hurry, nor be impatient; he will forgive his enemies not seven times, but seventy times seven; and he will deny them no opportunity to co-operate with him in the establishment of that liberty and peace which is his steadfast aim. The trouble with Gandhi is that they seek not so much to deliver India as to destroy England. That is not, and will not be, the purpose of the Mahatma. He is the servant of the one country quite as much as of the other. He would save them both, that they may be friends together. And because he is so strong, he can afford to be gentle and very patient. Gandhi has hitherto been great, supremely great, but never quite so great as when, in his moment of utter power, he extended the hand of peace to Britain and gave her still another chance.

COMMON ROLL IN E. AFRICA

Lesson To Communalists In India

SEPARATE-ELECTORATE SPELLS DISCORD.

Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee, the well-known citizen of East Africa, has been in Bombay for the past three weeks. Interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" on the Hindu-Muslim question, he said that he had been taking a great deal of interest in this question since 1908. In 1915 he was instrumental with Mr. M. A. Jinnah in bringing about an amalgamation between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League. He was, therefore, surprised to see on his return from East Africa that Muslims wanted separate electorates. This was communal separation, he did not understand why his Muslim brethren wanted separate electorates.

EXAMPLE OF E. AFRICA INDIANS.

In his opinion, communal franchise was a very serious matter to the community itself and also to the country. By communal franchise, there would be discord among the community, as the right men would not be returned to the polls but only certain kind of people would sway over a section of the people. The idea of good to the country would be lost and only good of the community would stand foremost. Indians are fighting in East Africa for a common roll. His words communal prejudice. The Muslims in East Africa have been

fighting for a common roll since 1910 which fact is known to the whole world. The Colonial Office wanted to pitchfork communal roll on the Indian settlers in East Africa but they refused to have it. The Government then appointed the Young Commission who recommended common roll and the Government have promised a common roll again. Concluding Mr. Jeevanjee said: "I, therefore, beg my Muslim brethren that if they are true Muslims and true Indians they must stand by a common roll for the benefit of India and the Indian public."

COMMON ROLL IN E. AFRICA.

In East Africa we tell the Government that we do not want a communal roll. We want a common roll. The Government tell us: "You have a communal roll in India. Why don't you have it in East Africa?" I am, therefore, very much grieved to see that Muslims in India want communal roll, which is destructive to them as well as the country.

I am very much pleased to see in Mr. Jeevanjee's "Bombay Samachar" a speech by His Holiness Mahatma Swarnam Thore Saifuddin to the Muslims for unity and to note that His Holiness offered his own services to bring about this noble object.

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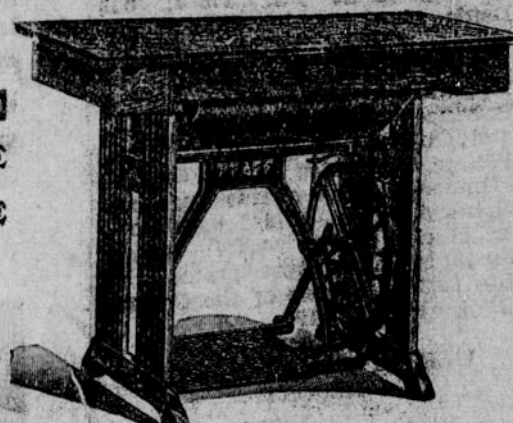


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A QUICK CHANGE. ARTIST.

Sir M. Shafi's New Role.

Sir M. Shafi has suggested the holding of a Muslim Round Table Conference to decide whether joint electorates or separate electorates are good for Muslims. I do not know what the public will think of the suggestion, but let me relate a few incidents, which will show where Sir M. Shafi himself stands in this respect. Sir M. Shafi when he went to the Round Table Conference, was an ardent advocate of separate electorates. At the Conference, however, he is believed to have changed his views. When the Muslim League met in the absence of Mr. Jinnah the permanent President, it was decided to elect a President in his place. Sir M. Shafi was the only leading candidate. Many points of order were raised against this step since many of his erstwhile colleagues felt that by electing Sir M. Shafi they would be supporting joint electorates. The Chairman gave the ruling in his favour and Sir M. Shafi was elected.

A HISTORY RECALLED.

Later on I have it on very good authority, Sir Shafi met Mahatma Gandhi in a private conference. He assured the Mahatma that he favoured joint electorates in case other demands of the Muslims were accepted. To the utter surprise of everybody a few days later Sir Shafi was found among those who clamoured for separate electorates. His only plea for having changed his views was that other Muslims were not prepared to accept what he considered good for Muslims and India. Will a Muslim Round Table Conference then bring round people of

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Sir Shafi's type to any flat decision.—"The Hindustan Times."

I. L. P. AND INDIA

Right Of Independence
Admitted

LONDON.

At the Conference of the I. L. P., at Scarborough a strongly worded resolution on India was passed. The Conference recognised the right of India to Independence. The future relations of the two countries must be determined on the basis of self-determination. There were some efforts to carry some Communist resolutions, but they were not successful.

The policy of the Government came in for much criticism. The recent Delhi Agreement was welcomed but Mr. B. C. Kew expressed doubts whether the British Government and Parliament would

agree to any modicum of self-government which would be acceptable to India. In this connection it may be remarked that the one paramount result of the Round Table Conference has been to slow down the efforts and desires of Indian friends on her behalf. The propaganda that is being countenanced is a support of the Reading-Sapru mongrel constitution. The Indian Liberals and Princes and I am sorry to say the women delegates on the Conference has conveyed to many of India's friends an impression of India that is far from true to facts.

Maharashtra Congress Committee President At Thana

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 24.
In connection with the Congress propaganda which the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has decided to carry

on throughout the province. Sir G. V. Ketkar, the President of that body paid a visit to Thana yesterday and addressed a meeting of the citizens at night in the Vegetable Market, under the Presidency of Sir D. M. Damlu, the Vice-President of the Sashti Taluka Congress Committee.

In the course of his address, Mr. Ketkar remarked that it was said by some one that "An Englishman loses on the battle-field, but wins at the peace-table." Commenting on this characteristic of Englishmen, Mr. Ketkar said: "We must not sit idle, because truce has been declared. On the contrary, with redoubled vigour, we must carry on the Congress programme."

After the meeting was dissolved, Mr. Ketkar paid a visit to the Volunteers' Camp.

ILLEGAL HAWKING OF LIQUOR.

Workers' Call For Action

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 21.
The Joint Board of the Representatives of the Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, has passed the following Resolutions:—

"This Board views with the gravest concern the incalculable harm to the working Community resulting from the continuance of illegal hawking of liquor and its sale at scores of unlicensed places, at all hours of the day and night, in contravention of the Excise Regulations; and authorizes the Secretary to take all such steps, as may be deemed necessary and proper, for remedying this evil."

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

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(Sd.) C. F. LEO, Consul-General.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

MEETING AT KHAR.
Under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m., at the Laxmi Pavilion, Khar.

SEND OFF TO NARIMAN.
A public meeting will be held at 8.30.00 Han Gardens, Matunga, to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m., to give a send off to S. K. F. Nariman, President of the Kerala Students Conference at Badagara. Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside.

POONA DIST. CONFERENCE.
The Poona District Conference will be convened at Talegaon (Dhambhere) on the May 3 under the Presidentship of S. K. Gangadhar Deshpande. As the conference is having its session after the recent struggle it has great importance.

STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.
Meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Thursday, April 30, at 2 p.m.

CO-OPERATIVES EXCURSION TO JOGESHWARI.
The Fort Co-operative Institute is organising Co-operators' Excursion to Jogeshwari on Sunday, the 3rd May, 1931. An interesting programme arranged commencing at 9 a.m. with unfurling of Co-operative flag by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas.

BACHAI NOORMAHOMED FUND.
It is proposed to raise a fund to help the family and relatives of the young Pathan volunteer Bachai Noormahomed who was brutally murdered at the Dongri Maidan meeting.

All those who believe in a clean political life for this City and who value the sacrifice of this young Pathan in the cause of freedom are requested to contribute to this fund. All payments will be received and acknowledged by Mr. Abdul Rehman Suleman Mitha at the Congress House.

SIKHS SALUTE NATIONAL FLAG.

Policeman's Interference.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sikh Association "Flag Day" was celebrated at Bhatia Baug on Sunday. When Sirdar Jamiat Singh, arrived with a Band, a sepy in ordinary clothes asked him not to perform the ceremony at the Baug as he had orders from his superior officers. On being questioned he showed his pass. Sirdar Jamiat Singh told him to bring an order in writing and as he did not turn up by 8 a.m. the flag hoisting ceremony was performed by Srimati Anshu Kaur and the deafening cheers of the crowd and martial tunes of the band.

Sirdar Bahgat Singh's favourite songs which the Lahore prisoners used to sing in court were sung in chorus. Sirdar Sant Singh in a neat little speech exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi and keep the flag flying. After the salutation the whole assembly formed into a procession and went to "A" Ward District Congress Committee, where it dispersed.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

G.I.P.-MEN'S MEETING.

Two very largely attended meetings of the G.I.P. Railway workers were held at Motibag and Hungryford on the 23rd and 24th to consider the situation arising out of the Bombay decisions of the Union, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union, presiding.

The following office-bearers were elected for the next year:—President: Mr. R. S. Ruiker; Vice-Presidents: Mr. P. M. Naldoo and Mr. Deshpande; Secretaries: Messrs. Joshi and Mohanlal; Treasurers: Messrs. Kulkarni and Hari Shivarani; Asst.-Secretary: Mr. Chandulal.

A representative Executive Committee consisting of about 25 persons from various departments was also formed to carry on the work of the Union vigorously. Resolutions were passed giving (1) wholehearted support to the resolutions passed by the Bombay Conference and warning the Railway Board that failure to appoint a Conciliation Board before the 15th of May will leave no course open for Railway workers but to declare a general strike on all railways; (2) printing to the Federation; (3) the Conciliation Board which does not include the question of the reinstatement of the G.I.P. Railway strikers will be acceptable to the G.I.P. Railway workers; (4) strongly condemning the attitude of the Govt. Union and calling upon the G.I.P. Railway workers not to fall a prey to the treacherous tactics of the Staff Union.

"MAY GOD'S CURSE FALL ON SPAIN."

Spanish Prelate's Curse.

STRONG ACTION BY GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, April 26. Madrid.—"May the curse of God fall on Spain if Republic take root," these words reported to have been used by Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo, who is the Primate of Spain in an address a week ago, have caused enquiry by the Republican Government and an official communication to the Papal Nuncio.

The Minister of Justice declared that the words were themselves never used, but the Primate might have used phrases which could be interpreted as indicating little liking for a Republican regime; hence communication to Nuncio.

The Minister trusted that Rome would not support the Primate's attitude, which would be opposed to that adopted by practically the whole of Spanish clergy. Government, anyway, would not permit "rebellious and unseemly attitude to prevail."—Reuter.

CENSUS IN BRITISH ISLES.

Increase Of Two Millions Expected.

LONDON, April 26. By midnight to-night practically every inhabitant in the British Isles, including the crew of vessels in home waters, inmates of prisons and hospitals and even homeless tramps, sleeping outdoors will have been accounted for in the decennial census.

Between thirteen to fourteen millions of forms for the purpose have been distributed to houses, hotels, clubs, etc.

The King and the Queen will be enumerated on a special form prepared for their use at Windsor Castle.

Police armed with forms will enumerate homeless at "zero hour." It is estimated that final figures which will not be available for some months, will be in the neighbourhood of 40 millions, an increase of over two millions since the census of 1921.—Reuter.

ENTER THE POLICE SERVICE

(Continued from page 8.)

to give as much prominence as you can to the need for the finest young men of India making a definite bid for posts in the Indian police—posts of all descriptions, from gazetted posts to those in the rank and file.

The recent national effort has shown up vividly the unfortunate state of our services, and especially of the Police Service.

I have recently been in close touch with a young Police officer, of real character and courage, and feel strongly that if more such men entered the force there would be more hope for the country. Such men are needed to break down the narrow outlook, the undesirable traditions, and the misplaced faith in violence, everywhere rampant.

I see that there are six vacancies (sic) or posts advertised in the Police force, to be filled by competitive examinations held by the Public Services Commission on September 14th this year. Let every one of these posts be filled by educated young men who are not or sympathised with the Civil Disobedience Movement, and who gained in it, some knowledge of police methods and want of method.

Generally speaking, the type of men taken into the Police Service is the "toddymen" or the sons of Government officials. These young men may, or may not make good policemen, but if men of this type have suggested enter the force, we shall be assured of a leavening factor preparing the Service for the days when it will be ours to control.

To those young men who fail to be selected for gazetted posts, or who have not the necessary qualifications for competing in the Public Services Commission's Examination, I would appeal for an even greater sacrifice, and ask them to enter the force in subordinate positions. Let all who can, persuade the rank and file of the Congress volunteers, to enter the rank and file of the Police.

Let us concentrate a little on the Indian Police and see how far we can improve it, and then let us turn our attention and our experience to the other services and try to capture them.—Yours, etc., Matheran.

"INDIANISED."

PESHAWAR, April 25.

It is now known that both the occupants of the aeroplane which crashed on Kasjuri plain yesterday were killed. One of them was Flying Officer Wood and the other was an airframe man. The cause of the mishap is not known. The bodies have not been recovered.—A. P.

BRITAIN-AUSTRALIAN AIR MAIL.

Fifty Thousand Letters Dispatched.

LONDON, April 25. The second experimental Britain-Australia airmail service operated by the Imperial Airways, left Croydon in a nine-ton Armstrong-Siddeley air liner to-day.

The air liner was carrying the combined Australian Indian and Central African mails totalling approximately 50,000 letters. The mail is due at Port Darwin on Sunday, May 10.

The first experimental service encountered a delay of three days owing to the mishap to the air liner City of Cairo near Kupang, Timor, last Sunday. The mail relief plane piloted by Wing Commander Kinross Smith, B.O., reached Port Darwin to-day in a W.

OTHER NATIONS SHOULD RESPECT OUR FLAG.

(Continued from page 1.)

ence to be ready to die for the flag of their nation and declared that as millions of Indians were now prepared to die for their flag as well as to suffer for it and live for it which was more heroic.

The meeting concluded with the singing of "Bande Mataram", the huge audience standing.

BOMBAY SALUTES NATIONAL FLAG.

In accordance with the instructions issued by the Working Committee the National Flag Day was celebrated in Bombay on Sunday. The programme arranged by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in collaboration with the Hindustani Seva Dal was successfully gone through. Volunteers were seen going from door to door enrolling Congress Members.

In addition to the main programme of the B.P.C.C., every Ward also arranged similar functions.

The spacious compound of the Congress House, where the main morning programme took place was packed with khaddar clad people, when Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoisted the National Flag and delivered a stirring address.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS.
The Hindustani Seva Dal, the National Militia, the Bombay Central Board of volunteers and several other volunteer organisations had sent their full quota of volunteers for the rally and the march in the morning. Exactly at 7 a.m. there was a magnificent rally of all volunteers at the Congress House. The women volunteers belonging to Dosh Sevika Organisation and the Hindustani Seva Dal were also present in their uniforms. After the rally there was a drill followed by route march. Hundreds of people followed the volunteers.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who inspected the drill of the volunteers was given a rousing reception. The "Vande Mataram" was sung by the lady volunteers and immediately afterwards, amidst deafening cheers, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu hoisted the National Flag on the terrace of the Congress offices.

MRS. NAIDU'S TRIBUTE.
After the hoisting ceremony was over Mrs. Naidu addressed the huge gathering from the terrace. She paid an eloquent tribute to the volunteers. Seven years back at Coconada, she said, she had moved a resolution in the Congress starting Hindustani Seva Dal as an independent organisation within the Congress. Full seven years had passed and she was proud of the glorious services rendered by the Dal to the cause of the country. Dosh Sevikas and other lady volunteers had made themselves the wonder of the world by their matchless and selfless sacrifices. Other nations were struck by the fact that the women of India were capable of such immense sacrifices.

EMBODIMENT OF HONOUR.
Proceeding she emphasised the importance of the flag which they had honoured as their own. The history of National flags of other countries was full of examples of courage and sacrifice which would always be a source of inspiration. Soldiers in their hundreds and thousands had given their lives for the protection and the honour of the flag. The flag was an embodiment of the honour and self-respect of their country. They must be prepared to make similar sacrifices for their national flag.

DUTIES OF CONGRESSMEN.
Those who stood under the flag must forget all communal differences. The flag stood for perfect peace and unity. She then referred to the forthcoming Bakri-Id and explained what the duties of volunteers were. Volunteers must strain every nerve to maintain a peaceful atmosphere in the city. They must move from street to street and lane to lane and see that public peace was not disturbed.

Concluding she made a fervent appeal to the citizens of Bombay to enrol themselves as Congress members and enlist themselves as volunteers during the Flag Week arranged by the Congress. They must give a proof positive that all of them stood behind Gandhi and the Congress.

BRITISH ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME.

Colossal Expenditure

LONDON, April 25. The report of the Committee consisting of Lord Weir, Ralph Wedgwood and Sir William McIntock, which has been examining the economic and other aspects of the electrification of British railways, is published.

The conclusion is that a complete electrification scheme is both feasible and desirable and that capital expenditure, estimated to approach £400 millions over 15 or 20 years would yield a good return. The scheme, admittedly, is of unique magnitude, but the Committee points out that £500 millions have been spent in the last ten years on roads.

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME WANTED

Electrification has so far been confined on British railways to suburban lines and the Committee insists that any scheme adopted now should be comprehensive and urges that it should be carried out by the railway companies co-operating. The claim is made that the increased load on the national electrical system and the high load factor would react favourably on the cost of electrical energy for all purposes and would accelerate rural electrification.

The scheme provides for an expenditure of 80 millions by the Central Electricity Board for development.

The Prime Minister, opening new electrical showrooms at Aylesbury last night, said that the development of electricity was going to be one of the most important events in the industrial and domestic history of the country.—B. O. W.

Franco-Italian Naval Agreement

LONDON, April 25. The memorandum containing the British reply to the memorandum recently submitted by the French Government regarding the Franco-Italian naval agreement has been communicated to the French Embassy in London this morning. A copy for the information of the Italian Government has been delivered to the Italian Embassy.—B. O. W.

REMEMBER THE MAY DAY

Textile Workers' Grievances Enumerated.

On Sunday a meeting of workers was held under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union, Mr. Philip Antoloe presiding.

At the outset he stated how the millowners were introducing 4 to 13 looms system (American automatic machines) gradually in different mills, how the workers were harassed and how the wage-cut was being carried on step by step. He exhorted them to unite and form mill committees in every mill to put a stop to all harassment, wage-cut and growing unemployment. He reminded them of the May Day and requested them to observe one day's hartal, convene meetings, take out processions and demonstrate their solidarity.

Messrs. Numbkar and Hutchinson were congratulated on behalf of the Bombay workers, on their release on bail.

NAGPUR IS FORE-ARMED.

Peaceful Bakri-Id Ensured.

(From A Correspondent)

NAGPUR, April 26. Rumours of a communal riot at Nagpur on the Bakri Id day having gained currency during the last week, Congress leaders commenced the work of establishing a concord very vigorously last night. A well attended meeting of the citizens of Nagpur was held in the Town Hall, where prominent persons including Messrs. Dhavle and Abdul Jabbar from both the communities strongly appealed to the audience not to believe in the rumours and preserve peace during the Bakri Id.

Appeals were made to the Government not to be niggardly in dealing with the situation. They were at the same time assured that leaders from both the communities would strain every nerve to prevent any clash.

Communal Concord Committees, it is learnt, will also be started very shortly and it is gratifying to note that volunteers are coming forward in large numbers to work on them.

SEND-OFF TO SIT. NARIMAN.

A public meeting will be held at Narpoo Wall Gardens, Matunga, on Monday the 27th April 1931 at 8 p.m. to give a send-off to S. K. F. Nariman on his Kerala and Tamil Nadu Tour. Srimati Sarojini Naidu has consented to preside. All are requested to attend.

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NEW SUBURBAN DIST. BOARD PRESIDENT.

J. Chabildas Appointed.

(From Our Correspondent)

BANDRA, April 26. Strong canvassing and manoeuvring by two parties resulted in a narrow victory at the presidential election of the District Local Board at Andheri held yesterday evening. But for the neutrality of one of the members, there might have been a tie, and the chairman's position an invidious one.

The retiring president, Mr. S. S. Nalk, opened the proceedings and after giving a short resume of the work of the past triennium, vacated his chair to the temporary chairman to conduct the election of the president for the ensuing term.

Upon the motion of Mr. J. Chabildas, Mr. C. D. Bariwalla was voted to the chair, as the amendment of Mr. C. D'Mello in favour of Mr. A. X. Moraes was lost. Mr. Shantaram Patil proposed and Mr. J. M. Gracias seconded, that Mr. J. Chabildas be elected President for the ensuing triennium.

To this proposition Mr. Caesar D'Mello moved that Mr. A. X. Moraes be elected.

As the two parties were well formed, and each side stuck to their man, Mr. Chabildas secured a victory by one vote.

The vice-presidency was also keenly contested, Mr. J. C. Mistry having secured 2 more votes than Mr. C. D. Bariwalla.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION.

PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

Under the auspices of the B.B. and C.I. Railway Employees' Union, a Bombay-Virar Divisional Conference was held at Dadar, on Friday last. Mr. Jannadas Mehta presiding, when the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

This Conference strongly protests against the drastic retrenchment on the B.B. and C.I. R.H. way and is of opinion that methods adopted are unjust and oppressive.

Without admitting the necessity for retrenchment this Conference demands that in effecting retrenchment care should be taken to prevent favouritism, corruption and victimisation and

B. P. C. C. EXECUTIVE.

No-Confidence Motion Rejected

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

A special requisition meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Sunday afternoon (26th April) at the Congress House to consider a "No confidence" motion tabled by a few members against the functioning Executive.

After a short debate on the motion, both the mover and seconder begged permission of the House to withdraw it as they said they were satisfied by the explanation given by the Secretaries and the Treasurer and that their only object in bringing the motion was to get certain points duly elucidated. The sense of the House was that the motion should better be voted upon as its withdrawal might still leave scope for suspicion about the Executive. The motion was subsequently put to vote and rejected by the House. There was not a single hand raised in support of it.

BAMANGAONKAR AND "UDAYA"

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AIRAOTI, April 25.

Mr. Narayanrao Baragaonkar has made the declaration of Udaya a local vernacular Weekly by his name, as he is now free to take up the work since his release from the jail.

that senior men in every game should receive special consideration.

This Conference warns the Railway Administration that the existing discontent will be intensified, if a corresponding retrenchment is not effected in the Officers' grades and if all other avenues for saving are not explored in the first instance.

This Conference wholeheartedly supports the application made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation under the Trade Disputes Act to settle the differences and disputes that have arisen out of the present retrenchment and condemns the action of the Railway Board in not supporting that application.



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APPEAL TO HELP CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

We once again take this opportunity of thanking the public of Bombay for the admirable response they have given to our appeals for help to our disbanded volunteers.

We have by now given employment to over 50 of our volunteers. We have still on our unemployment list several hundreds of our worthy patriotic volunteers who have got to be provided for.

The candidates for employment include clerks, typists, stenographers, mechanics, drivers, cleaners, office boys, Cinema actors, etc. Once more we have to approach the public of Bombay with an earnest appeal for doing every thing in their power to find employment for the brave soldiers of our country who have sacrificed their all in the last Civil Disobedience campaign.

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A trial will convince you of the accuracy of my prophecies. A reward of Rs. 100/- would be awarded to anyone challenging my statement.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931.

MEDICAL SWARAJ

In his presidential address before the seventh annual session of the All-India Medical Conference held at Poona on Saturday, Dr. Jivraj Mehta surveyed the question of advancement of medical education in India from the view-point of utilising indigenous talent in promoting it, and reviewed the obstacles in the achievement of Medical Swaraj by Indians. These obstacles are many and are due to the determination of vested interests to shut out the independent medical profession from that status and influence which it can legitimately claim, in the shaping of educational policy, in the determination of medical standards and qualifications, and in the promotion of research. Dr. Jivraj was justified in pointing out: "The medical profession is perhaps the noblest avocation a man might take up. Our present rulers are turning it into a nursery of parasites through the greed of the organised Indian Medical Service, turning the most selfless posts into the most fruitful playing ground." He rightly warned his colleagues in this noble avocation: "Our fight is against his rooted parasitism."

How the vested interests operate was described with a wealth of detail by the President of the Conference when he summarised the activities of the two Conferences convened by the Government of India to consider the question of constituting an Indian Medical Council, the indifferent attitude of officialdom towards public protest in settling the location for a Central Research Institute, and in the brazen-faced attempt to restrict the most lucrative posts to foreigners on the staff of the Calcutta Public Health Institute. As regards the question of determination of medical standards and qualifications regarding which the General Medical Council of Great Britain first assumed a dictatorial attitude and climbed down only after a spirited and united protest from the indigenous independent medical profession, the question asked to the Poona gathering by Dr. Bha. Rucha, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference, is indicative of the keenness of feeling over this onslaught on Indian self-respect. Dr. Bha. Rucha has grown up in the old traditions, which the younger medical men, particularly those trained abroad, are out to overthrow. That he should feel the injustice of India being asked to submit to the caprice of a non-Indian medical body is an indication of the feelings of that section of medical men whom the "vested interests" hoped to placate. "Why after all should we be eager to be recognised by the General Medical Council of Great Britain and thus indirectly endorse the assumption of the superiority of that body to us?" asked Dr. Bharucha. The account Dr. Jivraj gave in his address of the readiness of officialdom to be browbeaten by the General Medical Council should be an eye-opener to the independent medical profession. In the first Conference held at Simla in July 1929, the independent medical profession had no representation. In the second Conference, thanks to the agitation set up by the Bombay Medical Union and other bodies, the representatives of the Medical Faculties of the various universities were invited for the first time along with those of the local Governments.

It is the duty of the independent medical profession itself to secure for it adequate representation in the All-India Medical Council, which future legislation will call into being and to see that the

Council is invested with truly independent powers and becomes the sole authority for the determination of medical standards and qualifications. Dr. Jivraj has admirably summarised in his address the defects in the constitution of that Council, as now officially proposed. The retention of any single one of them will handicap the independence of the future Council. As regards recruitment to the Indian Medical Service, Dr. Jivraj gave details of the present objectionable methods of creating a separate class in the Bombay Presidency and the wasteful manner in which posts are created by mail to be held by foreign designers. Indianisation seems to be still far off. Unless the independent medical profession, which has always counted upon public support to its protests, carries on a campaign against the waste, we are afraid it will continue.

PLEA FOR PEACE.

Elsewhere we publish a fervent appeal, issued by representatives of various non-Muslim communities and political parties, thanking the local Muslim leaders for their earnest efforts to ensure a peaceful celebration of the Bakrid festival and calling upon the non-Muslim communities also to observe scrupulously their ancient spirit of tolerance and respect for the sentiments of communities other than their own. It is a pity that such appeals need to be made at all. But, however unpleasant, they are necessary in the unnatural position in which we find ourselves. We trust the authorities, high and low, will most scrupulously co-operate with popular leaders in seeing that perfect peace is maintained during the festival. The latter will not, we hope, be content with issuing a general press appeal. They will do well to follow it up with detailed instructions to the people suggesting specific "dos" and "don'ts" for the occasion. We would particularly warn the public against wild rumours likely to be started by mischief-mongers, never to take law into their own hands, and always to refer their grievances, if any, to their accredited leaders. The leaders, their lieutenants and their volunteers will do well to be in close touch with the people in all parts of the city. And for the rest all should remember that peace and humanity are enjoined by every religion; while to raise one's hand against one's brother is the negation of all religion and a sin against God.

WANTED AN INDIAN

If the report is true that the vacancy that recently occurred in the post of Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute has already been filled up by a non-Indian from among the staff of the Institute, we would wholeheartedly join the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in its strong protest against the appointment of a non-Indian. Justice and efficiency alike demand that responsible post of Principal of an Indian Institute must be filled by an Indian. A non-Indian Principal finds it hard to enlist the full sympathy of his Indian pupils and of the Indian members of the staff, not to mention a non-Indian's difficulty in working hard in a tropical climate. We dare say that it only the Board of Management of the Institute had advertised in the papers for a properly qualified Indian Principal they would have got any number of worthy candidates for the post. We trust the Board will redeem its headlenders error in the best way possible and as early as possible before the discontent against a non-Indian Principal becomes too acute. We need hardly add that we have no prejudice against the new Principal, but we object on principle to the appointment of a non-Indian Principal when qualified Indians for the post are available.

ADULT FRANCHISE

We have repeatedly emphasised in these columns the urgency on the part of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of securing a change in the Bombay Municipal Act which would confer the right of voting at municipal elections on every adult citizen. When adult franchise is sought to be secured in the constitution itself in the impending reforms, it is highly desirable that a city calling itself "urban prima" should lead the way by insisting upon obtaining the municipal vote for every adult citizen. But the reactionary elements in the Corporation have obstructed every move even to secure a lowering of the franchise. To them Mr. Rajab's pertinent question at Thursday's meeting of the Corporation, when he moved a resolution asking that body to request the Government to change the Municipal Act so as to introduce adult franchise, will mean nothing. The Corporation, Mr. Rajab said was "to-day represented by no more than 10 per cent. of the city's population." "Could the Corporation be called a representative body?" he rightly asked. But the reactionary elements do not care for the democratic principle, and it is the duty of the members of the Corporation who feel that it is grossly inequitable that 90 per cent. of the city's population should remain deprived of the vote, to vanquish the forces of reaction and secure the passage of Mr. Rajab's resolution.

BACKING OUT.

The Government of Bombay has issued a long press note the gist of which is that it may not be possible for the Government, in the future to spend on Bombay hospitals what it is under an obligation to pay according to the recent agreement with the Governor's Hospital Fund and the Municipal Corporation. The grounds stated for the warring paucity of funds and the needs of mofussil hospitals. The latter ground is frivolous as the growing needs of mofussil hospitals were duly considered at the time of the agreement. As regards the first ground, it is equivalent to saying about public expenditure in India generally: "We would rather cut down medical relief than trench the Military and the Police departments." And why should not Government maintain a Ayurvedic and Unani dispensary and hospitals which are both economical and popular among the people, especially in the mofussil?

TRIFLES.

I am sure my readers will be gratified to know that the "Daily Mail", London, still continues to champion the Cause of Truth.

In a leading article in mail week, entitled "Hearing the Truth", it assures its readers that from "the admirable messages" from its special correspondent in India, Sir Percival Phillips, it has heard the full truth about that "fakir" Gandhi and his Congress. "Nothing has been concealed or watered down in our columns," says the "Daily Mail."

Others are not so honest. Rushfully the Champion of Truth has to admit the fact. "In other newspapers unfortunately, a good deal of the Indian news purveyed has been so glossed over as to obscure the facts and lead the public to imagine that all was going well in India."

But not in the "Daily Mail". It will always serve its readers with the Full Truth.

For Example—it states one of its messages from Karachi that the meticulously accurate and impartial correspondent it has sent out to India, as follows:—

"Gandhi's Lies."

And it proceeds next day to tell the truth. At Karachi "Gandhi's hosts of followers backed his insolent challenges to British rule when under the spell of his eloquence, but there are ominous signs that India is awakening to the fact that his victory was one of words alone. His star is on the wane." But Winston Churchill is evidently unwilling to take the "Daily Mail" at its word. He does not believe that the "Fakir's star is on the wane."

On the contrary he is most apprehensive about the "Fakir's" coming over to Britain and continuing "his sweet talks with Irwin."

Churchill proposes to be very bitter about this. And he has plenty of time on his hands now, being chucked out by Baldwin from the Conservative "Shadow Cabinet."

I have no objection to Prof. S. C. Shahani's demand for equal Hindu representation at the Sind Committee of the R. T. C. But he is going too far when he classifies Mr. Jinnah as a "Sindhi" Representative. I will not be surprised if the Professor regards all "pro-separationists" as Mussalmans, irrespective of their religion.

Southend defendant: "I have never hit any woman. Not even my wife."

I also consider discretion the better part of a brave intention.

Anglo-India: "It is commonly observed that a Marwadi repairs to a great commercial city from his native village with only a lota for his capital."

Other kinds of "Marwaris" stay in with "lathis" as their reserve fund.

By the way what was it that the original edition of the East India Company came with?

Revolution in India is spelled without "R," says a writer. But it often spells "I" (lathis).

ENTER THE POLICE SERVICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle". Sir—Probably you will agree with me that the surest way to remove waste from a public organisation, and to bring efficiency and a true spirit of public service into it, is for people of ideals and character to enter it, and so change it from within.

I would request you therefore, (Continued on page 5.)

THE PROPOSED INDIAN FEDERATION.

DIFFICULTIES PRESENTED BY INDIAN STATES.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M.L.C., Akola.)

It cannot be denied that the unanimous acceptance of the Federal form of Government for India, comprising both the halves, the Indian India and the British India, was the most momentous constitutional measure that emerged from the prolonged deliberations of the Round Table Conference in London. It is true that the idea of an Indian Federation is not a novel one. As long ago as 1914, the late Sir Henry Cotton, as President of the Indian National Congress at Bombay, pictured India divided up into separate "States." "The establishment of a federation of free and separate States, the United States of India, placed on a fraternal footing with the self-governing Colonies, each with its own local autonomy, cemented together under the aegis of Great Britain." The evolution of some kind of federal constitution is already implied in the preamble to the Government of India Act, 1919. Sir Frederick Whyte had also foreshadowed this in his book "India: A Federation." "The very next step," wrote the first Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, "will confront us with those very issues, which the makers of the constitutions of Germany, Switzerland, the United States of America, and the British Dominions had to solve, at the very outset, namely, whether the movement towards federation should proceed from the circumference to the centre as in America and Switzerland, or from the centre to the circumference by devolution of powers and functions." But nobody, before the dramatic announcement of the Princes at the Round Table Conference, had visualised the immediate entry of the Indian States into the Federation.

THE DIFFICULTIES

Though every patriotic Indian who believes in the ultimate evolution of an Indian Nation cannot but welcome the scheme of an All-India Federation, yet it would be mid-summer madness to overlook the formidable difficulties with which the path of this extended and amplified federation is beset. The obstacles cannot be removed by assuming an ostrich-like attitude, as the Round Table Conference Delegates appear to have done at St. James.

It does not require any elaborate argument to prove that the very conception of Federation

consisting of democratic as well as autocratic units is repugnant to the primary canons of constitution. A Federation is but a species of the democratic system of Government. That being the case, how can it successfully function if the federating units are not homogeneous? It is, therefore, obvious that unless responsible Governments are established in all the Indian States, the proposed Federation may not only be a high sounding futility but may prove a menace of the first magnitude to the very existence of democratic institutions in this country. Certain States have, no doubt, established Legislatures, but they are, more or less, advisory bodies and do not exercise any control over the Executive, which are irremovable by the representatives of the people. As responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature is the essence of Democracy, these "advanced" States cannot by any stretch of imagination be described as Democratic Governments.

A TRAVESTY

It was made clear by the Princes at the Round Table Conference, that the representatives of the States in the Federal Legislature will not be elected by the people—even the Legislative Assemblies in the States will have no voice in their election—but will be the nominees of the different Darbars. It is difficult to conceive of a greater travesty of the federal form of Government. As if this were not enough, it has been repeatedly declared that the "Sovereign Rights" of the Princes, which may mean anything and everything will remain intact.

It is, thus, manifest that the States are not entering the proposed Federation on terms of absolute equality with the British Indian Provinces. If we cannot do away with the "superiority complex" in the new constitution, the so-called Swaraj will prove to be a snare and a delusion. It is, further, abundantly clear that, as long as the representatives of the Indian States are not elected by the people the Deputies of the Princes, who are likely to be under the influence of the Political Department—a "reserved" subject directly in charge of the Viceroy, over which the Federal Legislature will have no control—will take the place of the elected "Nominate Members" in the Assembly, and being more numerous, will more effectively impede the onward march of Democracy and enlightened progress.

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY.

MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA OF ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—The "Pioneer" in its issue of April 22 opens the leading article with "On Sunday two meetings of Mussalmans were held—one at Allahabad and the other at Lucknow," which is a subtle attempt at putting the two meetings at par while there is a world of difference between them. The Lucknow meeting was a fully representative Conference of the All-India Nationalist Muslims attended by delegates from all over India, while the Allahabad meeting was but an irresponsible gathering of a few Muslim votaries of Separate Electorates. There can be no comparison between the two only contrast, yet the whole trend of the "Pioneer's" observations indicates that the deliberations of the two meetings should be given equal weight. For instance, it says:—"Sir Ali Imam put forward at Lucknow an urgent plea for Joint Electorates, the Allahabad meeting presided over by Dr. Khan was no less determined in its adhesion to the claim for separate electorates." The mischief of a communal type of propaganda behind this is obvious and needs no comment. The "Pioneer" true to its traditions of the happy exception of its Wilsonian regime, obviously tries to volunteer its valuable advice to the Muslims to unite while it debases the procedure adopted by the Muslims to achieve that very end, by its adverse criticism of very existence. Let it be plainly understood that we are no new party, newly come into being, but very old and certainly older than the communalists—the party whose members of to-day laid the foundation of non-co-operation in

1921, the party that was hailed throughout the country as founders of Indian Nationalism, the builders of that magnificent edifice of the Temple of Freedom whose innumerable votaries in the Frontier laid down their lives to save its honour and fifty thousand from all parts of India preferred jail to their comforts in its cause.

We simply wanted, a label, a badge, a sign if you please which we have procured in calling ourselves the Nationalist Muslim Party. Whenever the Nationalist Muslim Party speaks it does with transparent honesty for it speaks only in the name of Nationalist Muslims of India, not "Muslims of India," like the separatist group. Its only claim is that it represents the majority opinion. It would be dishonest to say that it represents the unanimous opinion of Muslims. It is equally dishonest on the part of All Parties Conference, which itself is a misnomer, to assert that that body only represents the Muslim opinion. We challenge not only this but emphatically say that they represent only a half-hearted, microscopic minority comprised of Government proteges, employees of communal organisations, and a few otherwise interested persons. We are ready for a referendum on this point, if it comes to that, so that it may be established for good as to which body represents the Muslim opinion.

The "Pioneer" need not be apprehensive that we shall waste our "energies in a domestic conflict."

"We have launched our programme with a view to come to a settlement with others. It is our primary object."

NOTES OF THE DAY

A Unique Honour

The election of Mahatma Gandhi as an Honorary Member of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is a unique event in the history of the Chamber, as it is the first time it has conferred such an honour upon anyone and as Gandhiji is hardly a merchant in the normal sense of the term. However, what Sir Chunilal Mehta said is literally true, that in honouring Gandhiji the Chamber has honoured itself. The Chamber may also be said to have thereby acknowledged that the service of the country, of humanity, and especially of suffering humanity, is the first and foremost duty of every businessman and that business cannot be divorced either from politics or ethics. We trust in its relation to the country and in particular to the working classes the Indian Merchants' Chamber will prove itself worthy of its privilege of having a man like Gandhiji as its member.

The Flag Day

The Flag Day was celebrated in Bombay in a most impressive manner with a volunteers' rally, flag salutation, citizens' procession and public meetings in various parts of the city. The Flag Day is meant to remind the people of the sacrifices that have so far been made for the honour of the Flag and the much greater sacrifices that may have yet to be made. In Bombay the Day was the beginning of a Flag Week dedicated to the task of re-organising the local Congress Committees and the volunteer organisations with a view to resuming strenuous work consistent with the conditions of the Gandhiji-Irwin Settlement. The people have thus been called upon to enlist themselves as Congress members and volunteers in large numbers. We trust there will be prompt and enthusiastic response to the Congress call. We are very happy to learn that the Desha Sevika Sangh has enlisted many lady volunteers for intensifying the campaign of picketing of foreign cloth shops. We would suggest the appointment of a strong joint committee for carrying on the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar, consisting of representatives of the Congress and the Desha Sevika Sangh.

Lesson from East Africa

Is it not possible for our communalists who are keen on the retention of separate electorates to take a lesson from the attitude of the Indian community in East Africa regarding a common electorate? Our countrymen in East Africa are asked, as Mr. Jeevanjee points out in an interview we publish elsewhere, "you have a communal roll in India. Why don't you have it in East Africa?" The existence of a vicious practice, detrimental to the interests of a community is thus exported abroad to obstruct Indians in achieving full political status. Mr. Jeevanjee, who has taken particular interest in the campaign against separate electorates, is surprised on visiting this country again that his "Muslim brethren still want separate electorates." He warns them that this pernicious system results in creating discord and prevents the right kind of people being returned at the polls. We hope his advice will be taken to heart by those who are still inclined to listen to the siren voice of the communalist.

Satisfied with the Old Party

Mustafa Kemal Pasha has given repeated expression to his anxiety that Parliamentary Government in Turkey should develop on genuinely democratic lines. He welcomed the idea of the creation of an independent party, so that there would be a real and effective opposition to the People's Party, the only one which is in existence as a parliamentary force so far. The Gazi recommended that at the general elections now being held at least thirty independent deputies should be elected. But the election results declared so far indicate that the voters are content to send up only the People's Party men to Parliament. Evidently the electorate is convinced that it is no use creating a separate party merely for opposition's sake and it hopes that amongst the deputies elected there would inevitably arise two sections, the conservatives and the progressives. There is unbounded faith in the Gazi and no appreciation that he would rule in Mussolini fashion.

CAWNPORE POLICEMEN'S PASSIVE ATTITUDE.

Magistrate's Complaint Of Inadequate Help.

TRIBUTE TO SEWA SAMITI'S SELFLESS WORK.

STARTLING REVELATIONS IN CAWNPORE OFFICIAL ENQUIRY.

CAWNPORE, April 25. Dr. Rizvi, residing in Halsey Road, was examined to-day by the Official Riot Enquiry Committee. He stated that he heard people using insulting language but he did not see any force being used to take down people from conveniences.

On being asked by the President of the Commission, the witness gave a list of six sub-inspectors and three Deputy Magistrates who were injured during the riots. On being asked whether the witness saw a head constable being chased by Hindu youths, witness replied that he had only heard about it.

Question.—Do you mean to say that the civil authorities were afraid and that is why the police was concentrated?

Answer.—I think this was a precaution which the authorities were taking.

Pandit Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Collector, was another witness who submitted a written statement.

Q.—How long have you been in Cawnpore? A.—Four and a half years.

PASSING POLICE PUNISHED.

On hearing that fighting was going on in Moulgunj witness dashed through hatnial to Moulgunj. Still there was no constable with witness. Witness saw two constables seated in a shop, while just opposite them some Mohammedans (2 or 3) were plundering a shop.

Witness rebuked the constables for their inactivity and the moment they got up the miscreants disappeared.

Question.—How far was this shop from where these constables were? Answer.—30 to 40 paces.

POLICE AS SPECTATORS.

Later witness described how Sura Baban was being attacked with about half a dozen constables standing as listless spectators of the destruction of the Park. A little after 3 p.m. the District Magistrate came and held a conference consisting of the Superintendent of Police, Kotwal and myself. The District Magistrate asked both the police officers if they would be able to control the situation with their police and both were of the opinion that they would and that military was not required immediately.

It was decided to issue a curfew order and an order under Section 144. The Collector prohibited crowds of more than five and also carrying of lathis and other arms. Witness further described another incident in which he saw a dozen constables standing while an attack on the temple on Meston Road was being made.

MORE IDLE POLICE.

Witness asked at the least four constables to follow him, but only two followed and after a few minutes found himself deserted by these two constables as well. Witness also stated throughout the 24th he carried through the continuous shouts of "Allah Ho Akbar" and "Bajrang Bali Ki Jai" and some stray shouts of "Gandhi ki jai." On the 25th at 6 a.m. witness started with military patrol and went on the Latouche Road to the fire brigade station.

Butchers and khatiks were throwing bricks at each other while the police (about 10 constables) were standing near the fire brigade station doing nothing. Witness further said that at many places he saw police constables in strength of 3 and 4, but they were showing no activity either in dispersing assemblies or depriving them of lathis.

ABSENT POLICEMAN.

He did snatch lathis from a few persons and wished to arrest the persons, but there was no police with him to do so. Witness also stated that no police force was allotted to any Magistrate nor was he given any definite area which he was expected to look after.

Witness added that he received orders from the District Magistrate about 10 a.m. on the 25th through Mr. Baran which ran as follows:—Magistrates on duty must be prepared to order firing if they come across illegal assemblies engaged in looting and burning who refuse to disperse.

Firing could never be resorted to as on seeing us crowds stopped looting and burning and ran away. The difficulty of the Magistrates was that they had no police force under them with

which to enforce Section 144 orders and could do nothing otherwise.

POLICE PARTISANSHIP.

Messrs. Islam Nabi Khan and Abdul Rauf (two Deputy Magistrates) and myself saw the District Magistrate jointly at 3 p.m. and we told him that the situation was very serious and only military control could stop the rioting, arson plunder and murders. I emphasised that Hindu police connived at the doings of Hindus and Mahomedan police at the doings of Mahomedans.

Question.—You had very clear impression that the Hindu police was conniving at the doings of Hindus and Mahomedan police conniving at the doings of Mahomedans?

Answer.—Yes. But I would not make it a general case.

ANOTHER DEPUTY MAGISTRATE.

Mr. Islam Nabi Khan, Deputy Magistrate and Personal Assistant to the Collector, was the first witness after lunch.

Q.—You are telling from your definite knowledge? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know anything about Tanzeem?—Yes. I saw processions, but I don't know details.

Were these processions armed?—No. I never saw them armed.

Did you tell the District Magistrate that feeling between the two communities were not cordial?—He knew as much as I did.

Did you apprehend trouble?—There were some apprehensions in December or January but not before the riots actually broke out.

POLICE HELP REFUSED.

Continuing the witness said on every occasion he and his colleagues offered to go for rescue work, but they could not do so as almost everytime they were refused police escort on some excuse or other, the chief excuse being unless peace and order were restored, police could not be spared for individual cases.

This policy was responsible to a great extent for the large casualties especially among women children and old men and for burning of houses.

Did you suggest anything more besides martial law in that conference with the District Magistrate?—Yes. Pandit Rameshwar Dayal suggested the scheme of 1927.

You must have had patrols while you were on duty?—Only once and that I have mentioned in my statement.

MURDER BEFORE POLICE.

Nawabzadar: (About murder near Moulgunj crossing on 28th morning) Did this constable actually see the murder?—Yes.

Nawabzadar: Are you in knowledge of any other crime committed in the presence of police?—My friend Mr. Abdul Rauf (Deputy Magistrate) told me a man was murdered in the presence of policemen.

SEWA SAMITI PRIASED.

Dr. Dost Mohammad A'lah Bux, hide merchant residing in Laouche Road was the next witness. In his written statement he mainly dealt with the conduct of different Hindu sub-inspectors on duty who fired unnecessarily on Muslims. Witness declared the firebrigade men who were Hindus rendered help mostly to Hindus and let the houses and Mosque of Muslims remain burning.

Witness was full of praises for Sewa Samiti who carried bodies of Hindus and Muslims without any distinction of caste or creed.

COMMISSIONER'S EVIDENCE.

Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the Commissioner of Allahabad Division, was the principal witness examined by the Cawnpore riot enquiry Committee to-day. The witness stated that he had officiated for over five months as Commissioner of Allahabad Division in 1927, for two and three-quarter months and at the end of 1928 and had now been holding charge of the office since the end of October 1929.

President: You are well acquainted with Cawnpore? Witness: So far as a Commissioner is acquainted. The witness stated that Cawnpore being the largest city in the Province, the civil disobedience movement was at its height here, there being a large number of Congress leaders.

CAWNPORE GOONDAS.

President: How did that affect the respect for law and order? Witness: I have no doubt that the movement was directed against the Government and it led to distinct weakening of the general respect for law and order.

Question: Did it affect Cawnpore more than Allahabad? Answer: Cawnpore has a fairly large number of Goondas and will hands and they are a very difficult lot.

CONGRESS POLICY.

Question: This meant agitation against the Government. Did it come to your notice that relations between the two communities were being affected? Answer: I had no particular reason to suppose that communal trouble was probable when it took place last month. The policy of the Congress was to avoid a clash with Muslims as a community.

During the summer and the rainy season, the Collector had reported that certain Muslim cloth sellers had resented picketing.

Question: Did any other facts come to your notice? Answer: During the cold weather the Collector had reported and I also was here in the cold weather—that the city was reasonably quiet. The movement throughout my division in the cold weather was more in rural areas than in the cities although picketing continued.

THE POLICE AGAIN.

Question: Did they make any constructive proposals? Answer: Not at that particular moment, because I wished to go out at once.

Question: Do you remember you went? Answer: Yes. (Witness gave the names of Mohallas he visited).

Question: All these places are west of Meston Road? Answer: I went where they took me.

Witness then read out a letter he sent to the Chief Secretary on 26th March by a special messenger describing the exact condition in the affected areas.

Question: Did you see police patrolling at the place when you saw the murders? Answer: No. They were a furlong or two away and arrived afterwards.

LOOTING GOING ON.

Question: You did witness some looting going on? Answer: I did see. It was in Lathi Mohalla.

We saw people coming out of the house. We did not see actual looting. Ramkaran Singh, the Sub-Inspector, who accompanied us, although injured, proved a plucky fellow, as at my request he went after the looters with a cane and hit one of them. Immediately, after some armed police came up. I asked the police to be more active and try to stop looting. They complained they were dead tired and they had no relief and no food for two days.

WHAT ARMED GUARDS WOULD HAVE DONE.

Question: Armed guard could have done what Ramkaran Singh did? Answer: I am not prepared to say that. Both the looters and police heard our cars coming and looters ran out of the house, while police came up to the motor.

Question: Did you receive any demand from individuals while you were in the affected areas? Answer: Yes. People came telling that looting was being done here and there.

Witness added on 27th he wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary and in the afternoon went with Mr. Sale, District Magistrate, and visited Sisamau, Baconguni, Colonganj and other areas in that vicinity. There were eight or ten non-officials with us.

AMONG CORPSES SEEN.

Question: What was the impression? Answer: A good deal of damage had been done at Baconguni. I remember having seen three corpses. Hindus said they were Hindu corpses. Muslims said they were Muslim corpses. In several cases while I was in Cawnpore we saw corpses but we did not see them.

Question: What impression did it leave in your mind about the probable damage done? Answer: My impression is that most of the arson and murders had been done in the first 48 hours and very little after this period. I imagine there could not have been enough protection on the 24th and 25th March; otherwise so much damage would not have been done.

HIS SUGGESTIONS.

President asked the Commission of distribution of the city into different zones was suggested to him. Witness replied that it was suggested at the conference on 27th and by some non-officials on 26th March.

Question: Was it feasible plan in the earlier stage? Answer: I wanted four more magistrates and wrote to the Chief Secretary on the 26th. We had only nine or ten magistrates and military insisted on having three or four magistrates with them. Several magistrates were naturally very tired and wanted relief. Difficulty of coping with assaults was the assailants stabbled and all of a sudden disappeared. Witness instanced one soldier saying: I am dying to get at them but can't find them.

TRIBUTE TO SEWA SAMITI.

When asked whether three circles would have been sufficient at the height of the riots witness replied in the negative. On the 24th several went to see some mohallas with Muslim gentlemen. They saw several corpses in Parnat and arranged for their burial. On the 29th he went with some Hindu gentlemen and Sewa Samiti volunteers to Becongani, Colonganj, etc., and in one isolated house saw Sewa Samiti people picking corpses themselves. They did good work.

Mr. Walton's reasons were: (1) Increase in the population of the city. (2) Large industrial growth in Cawnpore. (3) Throwing open of new areas by the Cawnpore Improvement Trust. But Government

officials who had come to the Collector's bungalow at about 10 a.m.

Question: Were any military officers present? Answer: Yes. Brigadier Orton and Lt. Colonel McCallum who had come to see the Collector.

Later witness accompanied by one Hindu and one Muslim gentleman went to the affected areas to see things for himself. The Hindu and Moslem gentlemen complained to me that sufficiently strict action had not been taken, very few arrests had been made and badmashes had not been rounded up. They also complained that police had been slack and the riot had been very serious.

THE POLICE AGAIN.

Question: Did they make any constructive proposals? Answer: Not at that particular moment, because I wished to go out at once.

Question: Do you remember you went? Answer: Yes. (Witness gave the names of Mohallas he visited).

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Mr. Walton's reasons were: (1) Increase in the population of the city. (2) Large industrial growth in Cawnpore. (3) Throwing open of new areas by the Cawnpore Improvement Trust. But Government

did not sanction the scheme owing to financial stringency.

NO SENIOR OFFICER AVAILABLE.

Witness was further asked whether there was any question about Mr. Rogers, Superintendent of Police, coming here, to which he replied the District Magistrate telephoned to him that he had heard Rogers, who was a very junior officer, was coming to Cawnpore and he felt it was very desirable that a more senior officer should be sent to Cawnpore in view of the difficulty in the city and the district of Cawnpore. He told witness that he had telephoned to the Chief Secretary, but he was told that no senior person was available. Witness told Mr. Sale that he entirely agreed with him and asked him to send in writing what he had spoken on the telephone. This was done.

Question: What steps did you take?

Answer: I wrote on 18th February a letter to the Chief Secretary strongly supporting Mr. Sale's view. The reply received was to the effect that Mr. Rogers had 9 years' service and had good record and no more senior officer was available. I informed Mr. Sale accordingly.

Witness added that none of them had to say anything personally against Mr. Rogers. We found him very active during the riots. On being asked by the President, witness gave an account of 1927 riots. He read the following extract from a letter of the District Magistrate, Mr. Munro: "Order under Section 144 prohibiting assemblage of more than five persons enforced. As police were not enough to go round the city I called armoured cars and two companies of the Essex Regiment. Troops and police have met no opposition. As soon as they appeared crowd ran away. Military was sent to enforce curfew order. The final report was 2 killed and 200 injured."

1927 AND 1931.

Question: What was the difference between 1927 and 1931?

Answer: In 1931 campaign against law and order had been going on for one year previously.

Question: Do you know the numbers of arrests made on the first day of the riots in 1927?

Answer: No. I have no information in my file.

Question: Do you know if any extra police were got from outside?

Answer: No. The situation was brought under control the next day though there were some sporadic assaults even subsequently.

CONGRESS AVOIDED CLASH.

Question: Bad feelings between communities in 1930 were worse than in 1927?

Answer: I cannot honestly say that they were worse though recent Benares, Mirzapur and Agra riots had created tension and feelings. My impression is that Congress on the whole avoided any clash with Muslims.

President: Can you point out any measures that were taken in 1927 that were failed to be taken now? Even yesterday Pandit Rameshwar Dayal, Deputy Magistrate, told us that the city was divided into different areas under Deputy Magistrates. If it was not so different conditions must have prevailed.

Witness: There was less respect for law and order in 1931 owing to civil disobedience movement. I would like to say, Mr. President, my general policy in civil disobedience movement was to avoid as far as possible firing or lathi charging on unarmed Congress volunteers.

POLICY MISTAKEN?

Question: You would not carry that policy in to communal trouble like that?

Answer: Certainly not.

President: Is there any implication that owing to this the local authorities mistook your policy. (Mistake was made that they were still dealing with civil disobedience movement rather than with communal trouble).

Witness: The early part of the rioting was not communal. The Police were inadequate in numbers in the beginning, but possibly more arrests should have been made in the beginning.—A. P.

What Will Win?

(From A Correspondent.) NASIK CITY, April 25.

Mr. Ketkar addressed a huge meeting last night presided over by Deshbhakti Govindrao Deshpande. Sjt. Ketkar explained the Karachi resolutions and exhorted the audience to rally round Congress banner and be prepared for future fight, if needed.

The president remarked that the latest developments in political circles showed that Government was not prepared to part with power. Organised efforts, sacrifice and sufferings would bring Swaraj and not arguments and persuasion.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Major General J. E. S. Brist has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Chief of General Staff, Army Headquarters, Vice Major S. P. Muspratt on leave. Col. J. Morrison, Deputy Director of Artillery (1) Army Headquarters vice Colonel temporary Brigadier W. R. Paul on leave.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER REPRESSIVE CAMPAIGN.

Simla Bureaucrats At Work.

ANTICIPATIONS BY ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS.

The "Civil and Military Gazette," which, as experience has shown, voices the views of the reactionary elements of the Simla bureaucracy writes:—

"There is a point beyond which the Government cannot remain passive and there is danger of that point soon being reached." Such would appear to represent general opinion here regarding the unfortunate trend of matters through the inability of unwillingness of Congress supporters in certain parts of India to give practical effect to the spirit and letter of the agreement between Lord Irwin and Mr. Gandhi, telegraphs the special Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" from Simla.

There are some observers, not normally pessimists, who express the firm conviction that if there is further subversive agitation and over tactics, the authorities will be bound to take action after having their patience sadly overstrained.

The anxious situation at Char-sadda provides one of the most vivid illustrations of disregard of the agreement and the evils resulting therefrom. Cawnpore provides another, in which Congress peaceful picketing put a match to smouldering trouble and ignited a conflagration marked by unparalleled savagery.

But according to reliable advice, it is not only a case of disregard of the clauses on the boycott and peaceful picketing but the steady growth of propaganda and public utterances which call only end in violence and growing disregard of all respect for law and order in certain notorious centres, if not throughout the country as a whole, since prisoners there were released in

large numbers and police interference was restricted in accordance with the agreement.

REPRESSION FORESHADOWED.

I found this particularly marked in Calcutta recently and it was quite obvious that there were no clashes between the police and demonstrators merely because the police refrained from interfering, but there were large meetings each night on the "Maidan" at which fiery sentiments were expressed lauding murderers and calling upon the youth of the country to emulate their sacrifice—sentiments actionable in any country in the world.

Observers returning from Bombay report very similar tendencies there and here, even among those who gave cautious approval to the famous agreement, there is a growing feeling that even if the agreement has been honoured in many parts of India by Congressites there are vital centres where it has been ignored and where the true and police abstinance have been regarded as excellent opportunities for intensified propaganda.

Thus doubts are again gaining expression whether in such centres Mr. Gandhi is capable now of curbing the forces he was mainly instrumental in releasing and, whether it has not been forgotten, all too soon, that the main reason for the agreement was to provide for a dispassionate consideration of great constitutional problems.

Such, at all events, are some of the considerations being voiced and which clearly are giving rise to the belief that if the terms and spirit of the agreement are not observed in certain outstanding areas, the Government will have no option but to take such action as may appear necessary.

KATHAWAR NEWS.

Rural Reconstruction Classes.

(From Our Correspondent.) KATHIAWAR, April 21.

The youth of Kathiawar expects a democratic lead from the young Maharajah of Bhavnagar. As the Maharajah has inherited a happy, contented and prosperous State, it is easy for His Highness to introduce reforms for improving the political situation of the State. Living in an atmosphere of democracy and equality, His Highness should change the administrative policy so that the people can really take part in the affairs of the State. It is hoped that the desires of the people will be fulfilled by the Bhavnagar Maharajah.

The Dholi incident has created a sensation in Kathiawar. A public meeting was dispersed and Purshottam Udaisi and others are on hunger strike. Sjt. Manilal Kothari has gone there from Joravarnagar. In this time of amity and conciliation such actions by States are highly deplorable.

As classes for the study of rural conditions are to begin very shortly, at Amreli all those who are interested in rural affairs and those who wish to ameliorate the condition of rural population of Kathiawar are requested to attend them. The organisers are taking special care to bring well-trained people so that the public can understand their rural reconstruction schemes. In this long recreation students of different schools and colleges should form groups, tour in villages for khaddar and Swadeshi propaganda. Will the students do?

The railway and postal difficulties of Kathiawar are too

many to be mentioned individually. The state-railway servants are mostly autocratic and the people's voice is not heard. The youths should try to find out all defects and see that they are removed at once. The Dhrangadhra Postal complaint has created a stir in Kathiawar. Will not the youths form "Railway Relief Committee" and "Postal Relief Committee" and try to remove all sorts of difficulties?

The electorate basis in the Porbander Municipality is increased to some extent. The public of Rajkot is greatly discontented with the useless anti-national propaganda of a few elders. The Wadnwan City Municipality problem is hanging in the balance. Why are the youth-leaguers and organisers quite reluctant? Efforts are being made to start an English Weekly at Ranpur by Sjt. Amrith Sethi. Sheth is in right earnest for the same work.

PRINCES DUE IN LONDON TO-DAY.

The Liner Arianza with the Prince of Wales and Prince George reached Lisbon to-day and the Princes disembarked to fulfil a number of public engagements including a Government banquet and reception to night.

The specially equipped Armstrong Siddeley air liner in which the Princes and their staff are expected to fly from Bordeaux to London left Croydon aerodrome this morning.

The Princes arrive at Pointe Grave, at the mouth of the Gironde, on the British cruiser Kent on Monday morning. They are due in London on Tuesday.

B. O. W.

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Amusements

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M.



HAROLD LLOYD

in "Feet First"

There's a Laugh in every inch of this uproarious funny Talking Picture.

THE CAPITOL: NEXT SATURDAY
THE FLAMING GLORY OF THE SINGING SCREEN
LAURA LA PLANTE & JOHN BOLES
IN

CAPTAIN OF THE GUARD

Glorious in its Epic Sweep of Heart Hitting Drama; Majestic in its Resistless Surge of Gigantic Conflict; O'er-powering in its Passionate Surge of Unleashed Emotions, yet Withal one of the Most Appealing Romances Ever Told!



RIALTO TALKIES

TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE SCREEN'S GREAT COMEDIAN

REGINALD DENNY

In The M.G.M. ALL TALKING-SINGING, UPROARIOUS FARCE.

THOSE THREE FRENCH GIRLS

With FIFI DORSAY and CLIFF EDWARDS

4 SHOWS ON BAKRI-ID DAY AT 4, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

Amusements

VISITING BOMBAY FOR THE FIRST TIME

T. RAGHAVACHAR and FRIENDS

(FROM BANGALORE A.D.A.)

WILL ENACT

FOUR PLAYS IN HINDI, TELUGU AND ENGLISH.

COMMENCING FROM 1ST MAY.

GRAND OPENING SHOW

"PREM KABIR"

(IN HINDI)

ON FRIDAY THE 1ST MAY.

AT 9 P.M.

AT THE RIFON THEATRE

APPRECIATED BY MAHATMA GANDHI

MR. T. RAGHAVACHAR
SRIMATHI VARADABAI
MRS. BHAMABAIRAMADAS.
KAMALA.
JANU.

Watch For Further Details

THE CAPITOL

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

JOAN CRAWFORD

Our Blushing Brides



Joan Crawford

America's Dancing Daughter is here now in a picture of to-day that gets at the truth about modern love and marriage in a new and startling way. Fashions and romance for the women! Drama and thrills for the men!



Dorothy Sebastian



Anita Page

with Robert Montgomery
Anita Page
Dorothy Sebastian
Raymond Hackett

A Harry Beaumont Production



EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m. The Screen's Most Romantic Figure

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS In the World's Most Romantic Story

THE IRON MASK

The Further Adventures of The Three Musketeers.

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THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON.

May	10.08
July	10.35
October	10.70
December	10.93
January	11.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

May	10.10
July	10.33
Middling Spot	9.85

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Opening	Closing
April	5.48
May	5.45
June	5.52
July	5.54
August	5.60
September	5.65
October	5.66
November	5.72
December	5.77
January	5.80
February	5.84
March	5.89
April	5.93
Middling Spot	5.62

Estimated Spot Sales	4,000 bales.
Sales for Export 100 bales.	
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150 bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

May	8.05
July	8.21
September	8.33
October	8.45
November	8.51
January	8.65
March	8.75
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	8.35

IN DIAN COTTON.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.33
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.53
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.73
Oomra, Good	3.73
Oomra, Fully Good	3.93
Oomra, Fine	4.13
Bengal, Fully Good	3.64
Bengal, Fine	3.79
Scinde, Fully Good	3.84
Scinde, Fine	3.79
Scinde, Superfine	3.94

Lahore, April 25.—The full bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justice Sir Allan Broadway, Dhill Singh and Sir Abdul Qadir dismissed the application of the publisher of the daily "Bandemataram" under Section 16 of the Press Ordinance of 1926 against the order of the Local Government forfeiting the security of Rs. 3,000 deposited by the paper.—A. P.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Total in Sight (Excluding Linters)	Corresponding	New York, April 24.
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	12,405	Season 1929/30 Week 1929/30 93
Exports from U.S. ports	4,108	118
Of which to Japan	5,964	66
Of which to China	1,022	27
Of which to G.B.	281	3
Of which to Germany	393	9
Stock at New York	1,595	108
Stock at U.S. ports	—	227
Stock at U.S. interior towns	—	3,532
World's visible supply	—	1,176
Of which American cotton	—	958
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	8,510	206
Receipts at U.S. ports	8,525	40
N. B. All figures are in thousands.		

NATIONALIST MUSLIM PARTY

(Continued from page 8)
any object. Unfortunately one has to prove his grit in the tussle of this world and fight his way to the gates of negotiations.

Our motto is:—

"Thou hast come to unite Not to divide."

Proceeding the "Pioneer" says ".....almost all Musalmans feel somewhat apprehensive of their future and desire one or other method of protection for the interests of the community." It may or may not be in the nature of a gibe but it is certainly against facts. If a representative of the "Pioneer" had attended the Subjects Committee of the Lucknow Conference or even had closely watched the proceedings of the open session, this sentence would not have occurred in its article. It was not fear that made us insert the "reservation of seats" clause, to which the "Pioneer" is probably referring here, but considerations of peace and amity with a section of our own community which we knew would repudiate the idea of unadulterated joint electorates, though sound both in theory and practice. It was simply a compromise clause.

Further, the "Pioneer" says:—"Academically speaking responsible Government involves joint electorates; in view of practical facts separate electorates may legitimately seem the only way to prevent 'mortgaging Musalmans' future to Hindu consent." It is a curious argument. Will the paper tell us how? Is it not ultimately the "Hindu consent" that would matter even in most democratically constituted legislatures or is there any method of converting the Hindu majority into a minority in the legislatures? And on what grounds? To must be clear to every one that whatever the method of election, the majority shall rule. It rules to-day under separate electorates with a vengeance. If joint electorates are accepted it would rule to-morrow without. This is just one difference. Separate electorates to-day are emphasizing the bitterness between the communities. Joint electorates would make the two communities inter-dependent. Would the writer of the "Pioneer" article take off his glasses and see that under separate electorates the interest of the Musalmans to-day is mortgaged with compound interest.—Yours, etc.,

M. H. FARUQI,
Barrister-at-Law.
Allahabad, 24.

DR. ANTROLIKAR THANKED

Public Meeting in Sholapur

(From Our Correspondent).
Sholapur, April 21.

At a mass meeting held here yesterday at 7 p.m. on the Municipal Park Maidan with Mr. Manikchand Shaha in the chair, congratulations were offered on his release to Dr. Antrolkar who, it will be remembered, was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment in the Sholapur Arson case but was subsequently acquitted by their Lordships Justices Mirza and Baker of the Bombay High Court.

At the outset Mr. Manikchand Shaha explained Mahatma Gandhi's non-violence creed and requested the audience to practice it as an effective weapon. He also advised the gathering to use Swadeshi and Khaddar extensively.

Moulana Ajimkhan appealed for Hindu-Muslim Unity and urged the audience to carry on propaganda for Swadeshi and spread Khaddar. Dr. Antrolkar thanked the citizens for the congratulations offered to him. He related his jail experiences and warned the public not to be overjoyed at the release of Martial Law prisoners when one of their distinguished leaders, Mr. Rajwade was still in jail. Finally the meeting dispersed after singing an Urdu song composed on Hindu-Muslim Unity by the late Mr. Kurban Husain who was recently hanged in Yerwada Jail.



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"LORD IRWIN OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN BETTER INFORMED"

"Majority Of Muslims Favour Joint Electorate"

EFFORTS TOWARDS COMMUNAL RAPROCHEMENT.

Dr. Ansari Suggests Arbitration Board.

DELHI, April 22. Dr. M.A. Ansari, who returned this morning from Lucknow, was specially interviewed by the "Hindustan Times" representative on the question of solving the communal problem. Asked as to how best this question could be solved, he said that the best course seemed to him to be to appoint an arbitration board, whose award should be regarded as final. One arbitrator to represent each community.

He suggested the following names for the board, Mahatma Gandhi, President. H. H. the Nawab of Bhopal (Muslim), P. M. M. Malaviya (Hindu), Master Tara Singh (Sikh), Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed classes).

Colonel Gidney (Anglo Indian), Dr. Dutta (Christian), Sir A. P. Patil (Non-Brahmin), President of the All-India European Association to represent Europeans.

He said he talked about this board to Mahatmaji also and Mahatmaji had approved the idea. He felt sure that Hindus, Muslims and other communities would agree to the scheme.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

"I was shocked that Lord Irwin who ought to have been better informed had said at Bombay that an overwhelming majority of Muslims favoured separate electorates. Nothing could have been more contrary to the facts," said the Doctor. He asserted that majority of Muslims were decidedly in favour of joint electorates.

Joint electorates and adult franchise would form the basis of discussion either with their own coreligionists or with Hindus or Sikhs. Any constitution which does not contain a provision for these two factors will be wholly unacceptable to Nationalist Muslims of India," added Dr. M. A. Ansari.

The Nationalist Muslim Conference held at Lucknow, he said was one of the greatest successes of the recent times and was most wonderful in drawing together delegates from all parts of India. I have never before seen such representation from Bengal and Punjab. Bihar also sent a good contingent including Sir Sultan Ahmed, Sir Ali Imam, who has not had during recent years an opportunity to gauge the wonderful change that has come over India in general and Muslim community in particular was wonderful. "I was struck with the representative character of the conference and with the high level of the debate that took place at various meetings of the Subject Committee. Everyone it appeared had come with well considered and thought out view backed by solid facts and figures.

THE LUCKNOW RESOLUTION. Referring to the main resolution of the conference, Dr. Ansari said that there was nothing in the resolution which was not based on admitted and unadulterated nationalism and which did not equally apply to Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs. There were for instance six clauses in the first part of the resolution all of which were based on democratic and nationalist principles.

Referring to the residuary powers, Dr. Ansari said that if the constitution was to be based on the principle of federation each federated state must be completely autonomous. He held that with the exception of those specified powers given to the central authority the residue must go to federating units. No other basis is possible when Indian states coming into the federation claim not only complete internal autonomy but also sovereignty.

It would be an extraordinary kind of federation where one part is completely autonomous and a sovereign body while the other part would not have even internal autonomy which involved in an idea of giving residuary powers to the centre. The Doctor failed to understand as to where was communalism in this demand.

In regard to service, the resolution wanted fair play to all without retaining monopoly of any section of community over the other.

RESERVATION OF SEATS.

Proceeding Dr. Ansari said "We claim that reservation of seats in the federal and provincial legislatures on population basis for all minorities who are less than thirty per cent in population with right to contest additional seats, was a solution based on most democratic and national principles. Minorities have natural apprehensions in every part of the world and in India the problem affects all communities where they are in a minority. Our resolution makes no discrimination but seeks to secure and safeguard legitimate rights of minorities. This is the essence of nationalism. This resolution places before Mussalmans and

other communities the only solution of a most tangled problem. But in the next part of the resolution we have kept the door of negotiations open. Having indicated two fundamental principles of joint electorates and universal adult franchise, we are ready to go to furthest limits for honourable settlement with other communities and with our coreligionists."

REPRESENTATION AT R. T. C.

When shown Press reports regarding a resolution supposed to have been moved at the Lucknow Conference demanding adequate representation for the Nationalist Muslims at the second Round Table Conference, Dr. Ansari said that the resolution in question was placed before the Subjects Committee but was withdrawn when it was pointed out that it was derogatory to the self-respect of the Nationalist Muslims to beg for representation. They felt that representation as they did overwhelming majority of Mussalmans in India they alone were entitled to represent their community. Grave injustice had been done to them by ignoring even non Congress Mussalmans from the first Round Table Conference, but it would be a greater blunder on the part of Government if they did not give them adequate representation at the second Round Table Conference.

Proceeding, Dr. Ansari said: "I had a message of hope from Usman Sobani on the last day of the Lucknow Conference in which he had said that Gandhiji had a long conversation with the Nawab of Bhopal and Shaikat Ali and chances of settlement were appreciably better. I am going to Bhopal to-night by invitation of His Highness most likely in the same connection. I have full confidence in the patriotism of both Nawab Sahib and Maulana Shaikat Ali whatever others might say about the latter to feel certain that their efforts would result in satisfactory settlement in near future."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

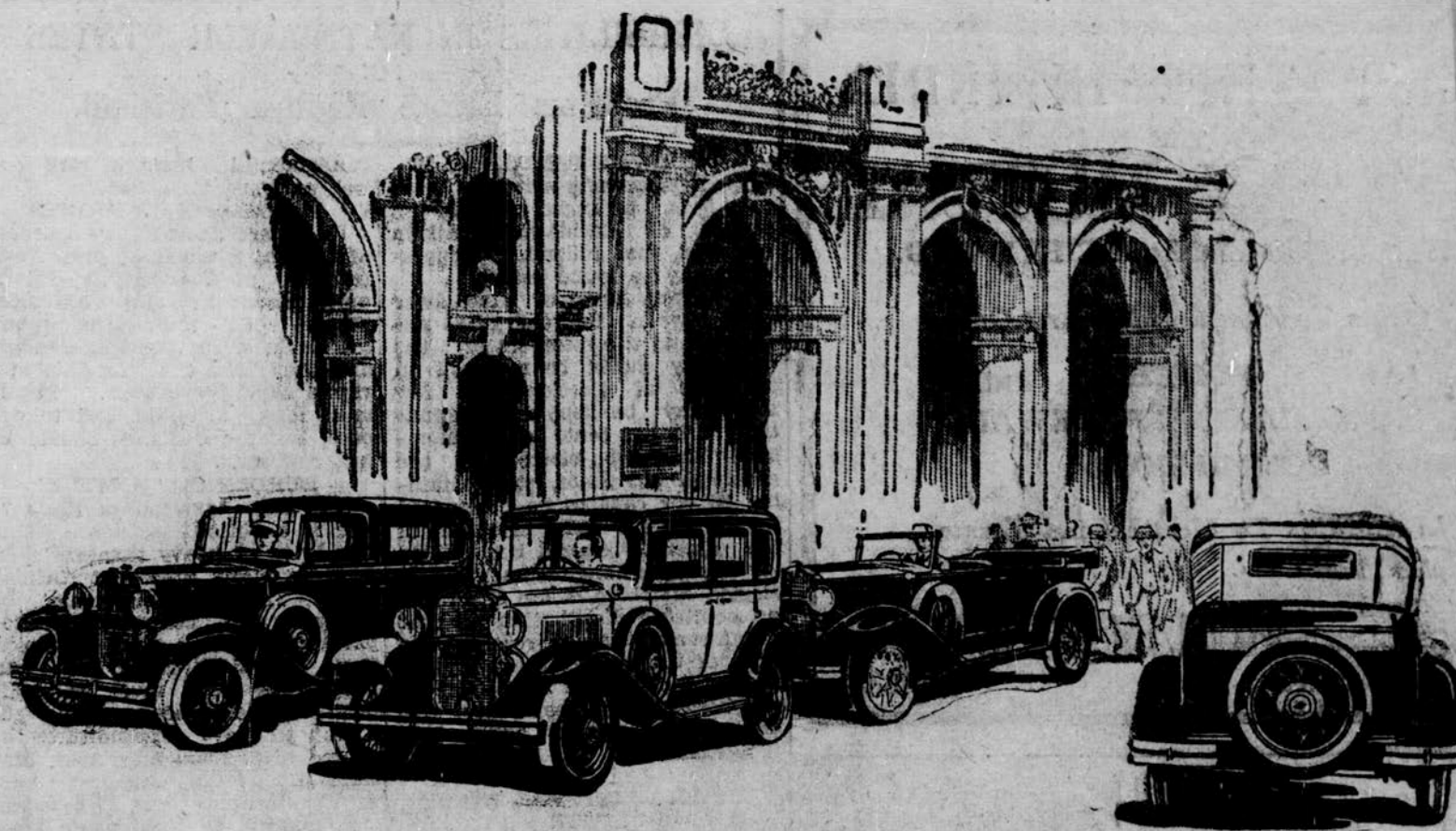
In conclusion Dr. Ansari outlined the future programme of his party. He said that they had established their central office at Lucknow with Mr. R. A. Kidwai and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani as Secretaries. They had been promised by various representatives from provinces their quota of contribution to the central fund which at present amounted to 33,000 and they hoped to collect this amount by the end of May. They had arranged provincial conferences in various parts of India. They would have conferences in Bombay and Bengal in May and in United Provinces and Punjab in June. They were also arranging for countrywide and systematic lecturing tour for educating public opinion. They were confident that within the next three months India will fully realise the strength of nationalist Mussalmans and such false notions as expressed by Lord Irwin at Bombay would soon vanish in thin air.

A GREAT SPEECH

Dr. Ansari At Lucknow Conference

The "Tribune" writes:—

It was a great speech which Dr. Ansari made in moving the principal resolution at the All-India Nationalist Muslims' Conference. Like the speech of Sir Ali Imam, to which it was essentially complementary, it was a strong, unequivocal, and unqualified condemnation of separate electorates and an unanswerable plea for joint electorates. Speaking from the point of view of his own community, Dr. Ansari told his hearers, and through them the larger audience outside, that "apart from wide national considerations, the insistence on separate electorates would prove suicidal to the continuance of the Mussalmans in this country as a political and cultural force of any significance." "Politically," he said, "separate electorates are bound to prove the most effective method of perpetuating and accentuating communal bitterness. There can be no surer device for ruling out agreement by negotiation on matters even of communal concern. And what does this imply for the Mussalmans? It implies, in the Province where the Mussalmans are in a minority and in India as a whole, the absolute impossibility for their being at all effective as a political force in spite of the weightage that is asked for. It implies political impotence, with consequent bitterness, a sense of futility, demoralisation and ruin." This is, precisely what some of us have been saying all these years, but it comes



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es with immeasurably greater weight and authority from a Muslim leader of the standing of Dr. Ansari. Nor would the position be much better in the majority Provinces. Except where the majority is preponderating it would, as Dr. Ansari pointed out, "imply instability, lack of initiative and weak handling of all situations." The conclusion to which the speaker was irresistibly driven is that "if there is any body anywhere anxious to see the Mussalmans reduced to absolute ineffectiveness in Indian politics, he must laugh in his sleeves at their curious insistence on a measure so obviously calculated to bring about that result." Culturally the consequence of separate electorates would be just as bad. "The anxiety to hedge themselves round with impenetrable walls," said Dr. Ansari, "would result in a false sense of security which would rob the community of its dynamic cultural force and mean fossilisation and decay." It would be equally disastrous for the country as a whole, for the walls with which the separatists are anxious to hedge themselves round would have the natural effect of dividing off other communities and thus hedging them round with similar walls. From whatever point of view the matter is looked at, separate electorates can do nothing but incalculable harm both to the country and to the Muslim community itself.

MISSIONARY'S HOPES

More Indian Converts To Christianity Expected.

The "Christian World", London,

writes:—
Rev. William Paton, secretary of the International Missionary Council, has returned to London from his three months' visit to India, where he has been attending the meetings of the National Christian Council, of which he was formerly the secretary, and has also taken some part in the work of the Master of Balliol's Commission on Higher Christian Education. Mr. Paton, who left India two days after the successful negotiations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi, expresses himself as very surprised that there has not been wider appreciation in this country of what has been accomplished by Lord Irwin. "India recognizes in him a man who is not a merely nominal Christian," he said. "Also it is he who is the realist, with a grasp of the facts of the situation, and it is Mr. Churchill who is the sentimentalist. As for those who have been shouting that 'Mr. Gandhi is warring, St. George's, I am pretty certain he wasn't. He has much too much to do.' Mr. Paton regards the prospects of the Christian Church in India as most encouraging. "I found," he says, "that in Gandhi's own country of Gujarat, the sale of Bibles last year had very greatly increased, but the most remarkable single fact which came to my attention was the high caste movement towards Christianity in the Punjab, due to the deep impression created by the mass movements among the out-castes. There have been more high-caste baptisms there within the last two years or so than in the previous fifty. It is being increasingly recognized that Christianity is not just a foreign religion."



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DISABILITIES IN KATHIAWAR STATES.

Problems Before Rajkiya Parishad.

WADHWAN CAMP, April 18
A correspondent writes:—
As it is arranged to hold a session of Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishad, the following suggestions may be found useful.

(1) Every State of Kathiawar must have a Representative Assembly and the members of the Assembly should be returned on the basis of election. A few seats may be kept for nomination. 75 per cent. of the members should be elected by the people of the State, the remaining 25 per cent. to be nominated by the ruler. The president of the Assembly should be elected by the Assembly members. In elected members, there should be an equitable distribution so that the Assembly can represent the will of the nation. The Assembly should have financial control because the people who give the revenue must know how it is spent.

MUNICIPALITY FOR EVERY STATE

(2) There should be a Municipality in every State. The percentage of elected and nominated members should be on the same lines. The president must be elected and the Municipal Commissioner or any such authority should be selected.

(3) The axiom of the King's will as law should go and the supremacy of law should be the

fundamental basis of civil as well as criminal justice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
(4) There should be freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of Assembly. This is quite absent in many Kathiawar States. All these things are the a. b. c. of political freedom and they are the fundamental rights of every citizen. People must learn to speak and to oppose, but the demands should be just and fair.

BURDEN OF TAXATION
(5) The taxation of the farmer is a curious problem. One sees cries of heavy taxation on farm in many States of Kathiawar. This taxation should be equitable and convenient. Royal Marriage Tax, Gadi Accession Tax, Royal Birthday tax and such other taxes must be abolished. The princes should put a stop to heavy expenditures incurred after royal marriages, Maharajah's visits, voyages, personal pastimes and pleasures, and tours of Governors and Viceroys. The money should be spent well, and wisely too. It is now time for the people to understand all these.

The politicians of Kathiawar, the Dewans of States, the Youth-Leaders and the persons concerned should seriously consider all these suggestions. Sjt. Manilal Kothari and others should begin a constitutional fight in earnest to get all these rights for the people of Kathiawar States.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

L. C. P. S. Examination-Results

Out of 133 candidates who appeared at the First L.C.P.S. Examination under New Regulations held in the current month, the following 83 have passed:—

Shankar Raghunath Ambika; Trimbak Vishnu Athale; Mangubhai Bhallal Bhat; Chintaman Sadasiv Bhide; Mahadev Sadasiv Borkar; Tukaram Savaji Chavan; Ajitlal Giridhar Chhaya; Yashwanth Ramdas Chokshi; Ramniklal Shivshankar Dalal; Shankar Hari Dangle; Fortuna Joachim DeMello; Harlal Gandabhai Desai; Ramanlal Dolat Desai; Ramanlal Manilal Desai; Pritamsingh Ramdas Dhinig; Shamdas Jethanand Dhirmalani; Bhadrashankar Harishankar Dikshit; Mahadev Dongre (Miss) Janardan Mansukham Dwivedi; Giridhar Kishenchand Echipal; Surjandas Garkhel; Raghunath Balvant Ghanekar; Damodar Sadasiv Gokhale; Khushiram Ganpatra Gurawara; Lily Israel (Miss); Ratilal Chattrajji Jethi; Gangu Chintaman Joshi (Miss); Shankar Keshavji Joshi; Yeshwant Vishwanath Joshi; Muhammad Kaim Khairuddin; Junaid; Indira Krishna Kabir (Miss) Pursottam Ganesh Kale; Savitri Gangadhar Kamat (Miss); Yakkata Ramabhai Kapur; Pritpal Singh Tarasingsh Kawal; Shantaram Prabhakar Keni; Dattatraya Vasudev Keskar; Dwarakadas Melaram Khatri; Jayantilal Hirji Khatri; Vidyasagar Bishambhar Das Khosla; Bhanu Hanmant Kulkarni; Natvarlal Lala; Nilkant Daji Lele; Ramkrishna Laxminand Likkhyani; Prabhakar Ramchandra Mahajani; Babu Tanmaji Mahuli; Manu Vinayak Manohar (Miss); Shyamundar Amarnath Mehta; Padmanath Aiyer Narayanis; Sumati Yeshwant Nerurkar (Miss); Bhupatral Bhaishankar Oza; Manecklal Dinanath Oza; Vithal Govind Padhye; Kundapur Venkataram Patil; Balvantrai Kanisyalal Pandit; Balkrishna Vasudev Parasnisi; Ramanlal Nanaal Parikh; Shantilal Chimanlal Parikh; Raghunath Gangaram Pashankar; Dattatraya Ganesh Patankar; Chhaganbhai Lalubhai Patel; Kanjibhai Nagari Patel; Naranbhai Bhikubhai Patel; Krishnaji Bhaurao Pathak; Shivagauda Satguda Patil; Dattatraya Vishan Pendharkar; Rajaram Tatyasahib Phadnis; Bhaudd Sitaran Pujari; Shrinivas Bakrishna Purandare; Alimchand Gopaldas Purswani; Kamla Salkade (Mrs.); Harinad Chankasra Samaja; Ambalal Chunnal Shah; Chimanlal Giridhar Shah; Dhirajlal Chotalal Shah; Virupax Virabhadrapa Tegmani; Seeta Janardan Tendulkar (Miss); Kantilal Laxmishankar Trivedi; Narasomal Lachmandas Vaidya; Kanayyalal Chhotalal Vin; Housingsh Virmani; Harihar Venkatrao Wagh.

MESSAGE OF KARACHI

Meeting At Bandra

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KHAR, April 25.
The Minister for Local Self-Government paid a flying visit to the Khar Market. The President and Secretary of the Upnagar Residents' Association met and garlanded him. Let us hope our water supply will now be redressed.

A well attended public meeting was held at Bandra on Friday night under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Kher. Several prominent Congress workers from Bombay and the suburbs such as Mr. Jamnadas Devarkadas, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Abid Ali Jaffer, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. D. N. Wandekar, Mr. and Mrs. K. F. Nariman who intended to attend the meeting could not do so and he, therefore, sent the following message:—

"When the city is going to start in full swing again, the suburb cannot lag behind. So far as we workers are concerned Karachi has only one message: 'To keep the flag flying, i.e., whilst observing strictly the True terms we cannot allow the newly awakened spirit, enthusiasm and martial mentality to die out but to keep in readiness to re-start when the bugle sounds again. I regret my inability to attend as I am proceeding to Gujarat on some urgent work.'"

WAKE UP, BANDRA.

In his opening remarks the President regretted that the young men of Bandra had not responded to the call of the Congress during the Civil Disobedience movement. He contrasted the splendid response of Bombay and even the other suburbs with the inertia of Bandra and exhorted Bandra citizens to give up their sloth and take an active part in the work chalked out by the Karachi Congress which he explained.

Dr. N. D. Sawarkar was the first speaker. He reviewed the

difficulties of the nation during the last year in the cause of freedom and he proposed that for consolidating the achievements and to prepare for the future fight a proper organisation of the volunteers should be taken in hand. He appealed to the youths of Bandra to join the volunteer organisations in the suburbs and take the requisite training.

Mr. Jamnadas Devarkadas who followed Dr. Savarkar referred to the Karachi resolution regarding the nature of Swaraj which the Congress wanted and asked whether it could now be said that Swaraj only meant transfer of power from the white bureaucracy to the brown one and whether the Congress was really not working for a Swaraj of the millions.

Mrs. Munshi reviewed the part played by women in the last fight. Mr. Munshi explained the nature of work expected of the public by the Karachi Congress specially in the matter of strengthening the Congress organisations, the complete boycott of foreign cloth and eradication of the drink evil.

Mr. Abid Ali was ovated when he declared that there was no room for any communalism in India. Every one must join the fight as an Indian and an Indian alone, then only would the fight be won. He condemned in strong terms the cry for separate electorates and special safeguards when the Congress stood for equality to all.

Mr. D. N. Wandekar referred to the dissolution of the Bandra and exhorted the people to enrol as Congress members in thousands before the 8th of May. The meeting terminated at 11-30.

Dr. Miss Pandit has issued an appeal for enlisting Congress members. In accordance with the instructions issued by the General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal a National Flag Salutation ceremony will be held punctually at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday, the 26th April 1931 at the Promenade Circus Khari. All the citizens are invited to take part in it.

A meeting of the workers and sympathisers of the Congress from Bandra, Khar and Danda will be held at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the Laxmi Pavilion, Khar, to consider the questions of reorganising the local Congress Committee fixing the dates of election and chalking out the programme of work. All workers are requested to attend.

UPNAGAR SATYAGRAHA CAMP.

Handed Over To Bombay Suburban Congress Committee.

An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress was held on the 22nd instant at Mr. B. G. Kher's office when Sjt. Kishorilal G. Mashruwalla the President, presided. The main business of the meeting was to consider the letter received from Sheth Jamnadal Bajaj.

The letter runs as follows.
The President,
The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee,
VILLE PARLE.

I consider it a great privilege to have the pleasure of launching the great Satyagraha Campaign as the First Dictator of the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp. Just after my release from the prison I had the intention of placing before you both the report of the work done during the struggle and the plans of future work of the camp. But as the reports and accounts of the camp were not ready on account of other urgent work, there was delay in presenting the same to you. It was mainly with your help and assistance that was able to carry out the work hitherto accomplished. I also think that the work of the Congress can also be best accomplished through your committee. In order to avoid any further delay in the starting of that work I take this opportunity of handing over the whole management of the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp to your committee through this letter. As soon as the report and accounts are ready, they will be duly presented to you by the secretary Gokulbhai Doulatram Bhatt and by Swami Anand who succeeded me as the Dictator of the Camp.

I hope your Committee will immediately begin its work and it will prosper under your guidance. I also hope that the happy relations between the Bombay Suburban District and the Province of Maharashtra will also become closer. I once again express my thanks to you and God for the getting opportunity of placing my services at the disposal of your district.

Yours sincerely,
JAMNALAL BAJAJ.
Ville Parle, 20-4-31.
COMMITTEE THANKS JAMNALAL BAJAJ.

With reference to this letter a resolution (1) recording the thanks of the committee for the services rendered by Sheth Jamnalalji and the other men and women

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volunteers of the camp. (2) embodying the plans of future work of the camp was passed by the Committee.

PLANS FOR FUTURE WORK.

As it is necessary to continue and consolidate the activities of the Upnagar Satyagraha Camp, the meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Com-

mittee has appointed a committee of Messrs. Kishorilal G. Mashruwalla, (2) B. G. Kher, (3) Swami Anand, (4) Gokulbhai D. Bhatt and Shrimati Kamalaben Sonavalla. It empowers the said Committee to carry on the work of the camp, till the first meeting of the newly elected executive Committee of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

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OUR FIGHT IS AGAINST ROOTED PARTISANSHIP

(Continued from page 12)

dical Council has to be not only independent of the Medical Council in other countries but it has also to be independent of official control in India. Unless this is secured bureaucracy will triumph; and the interests of the independent medical practitioners will undoubtedly suffer.

Sixthly, it should be enacted in the Indian Medical Act that no one who does not possess a medical qualification registrable in India, would be entertained in the civil, military or naval medical services of the country or be permitted to act as a ship's surgeon.

In conclusion I may say that the Simla Conference's proceedings seem to have been conducted with an eye more on what the General Medical Council of Great Britain would feel or think on the matter; or how it can be reconciled to the proposed Indian Medical Council, than on a frank and fearless consideration of India's requirements only.

GOVERNMENT DICTATION

In every civilised country in the world, the standards of medical education are in the hands of the medical profession. In no other civilised country, do they depend upon the whims and fancies of the temporary head of the Government Medical Department. Even in countries where medical education is regulated by ministerial decrees, the minister merely publishes the decisions of a council composed of medical teachers and representatives of the profession, the head of the Government Medical Department being only one individual in a large and representative council.

It is, therefore, surprising that in the twentieth century, the Government of Bombay should claim to settle the course, curriculum and standard of qualifications of the Licentiate according to the fancies of a single Dictator—the Surgeon General.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

I take it that many of you have a great deal to say about the Indian Medical Service as well as the Provincial Medical Service and Sub-Ordinate Medical Service.

A new grade of the civil medical service is now being introduced in Bombay, Class I of the Bombay Medical Service in a grade beginning with Rs. 1,000 and rising to Rs. 1,750, with all the privileges of private practice. No valid reasons are being put forward for introducing this class of officers.

If special officers are needed on relatively high salaries, they could be appointed on contract basis, but no reason is made out for creating such a class of permanent officers. As a matter of fact, while the opinion is gaining strength in the country, that as a matter of policy, a larger and larger number of medical posts should be filled in by Honorary Medical Officers as is done in all countries in Europe and America, we see here, on the other hand, the spectacle of highly paid appointments being created in the Hospital Medical Service.

The more I consider this matter the more I am convinced that it is a waste of public funds to engage highly paid civil medical officers who are also allowed further to enrich themselves by a large lucrative private practice. Time has come to consider whether the present policy should not now be changed.

ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The recruitments in the Indian Medical Service is carried on at present in a way which is most objectionable. Europeans, whatever their qualifications, are taken on with special allowances and terms which give them a fat bonus after six or twelve years' service. Indians are taken as temporary officers principally and are made to shift for themselves after a contract service of a certain number of years. Why is the recruitment not effected by holding a competitive examination as used to be the case before the War? The total strength in the I.M.S. is about 608. Taking about 27 years' service on an average the number of vacancies to be filled in will be about 25 annually. In view of the fact that about 500 to 600 medical graduates, are being turned out every year from the Indian Universities, and in view of the increased facilities which are now available for holding resident medical appointments in teaching hospitals, an ample supply of suitable candidates for the competitive examination for recruitment into the Service is assured.

With the introduction of this competitive examination, various medical colleges and hospitals will vie with one another in providing special instruction for entrants into the examination, an arrangement which will also help in encouraging the development of post graduate medical instruction in India. May I add here that it has become highly necessary to institute an Army Medical College in India for the subsequent training of Army Medical Officers in this country on lines more or less similar to those followed in other countries?

As the questions of granting commission in the Indian Medical Service and of the training of the military medical officers fall within the jurisdiction of the military department, it is highly essential that a representative of the Indian Medical Association is appointed on the Sandhurst Committee, for the training of military which, as recently announced, is shortly going to be constituted.

WHITE HEALERS FOR THE "STEEL FRAME"

Lately, the Government have openly introduced a sort of a caste system in this service, the best posts or climatically the most suited stations being reserved for the white-skinned officers, the brown-skinned Indians being told off into jobs which either do not interest his British colleagues or where there is not much lucrative practice. As if this was not enough, an absurd arrangement was suggested at the Round Table Conference for recruiting "An adequate number of European Doctors to their respective Civil Medical Services and also a preference for the I.M.S. men in the selection of European doctors of the Provincial Governments". This would seem preposterous when it is realised that the number of European officers in a District will hardly, if ever, exceed 15, and will often be much less.

The Britishers rarely miss an opportunity of taunting Indians over their communal outlook, but they themselves never feel ashamed to exhibit a communal mentality when it suits their own purpose, as in the case under consideration. The arrangement suggested at the Round Table Conference is evidently meant to continue so long as the British officers remain in this country. It seems the authorities are afraid that without these white healers of humanity, the steel frame of the British services in India might crack or bend at any moment! The proceedings of the Round Table Conference do not tell us as to what would happen, without the white-skinned medical officers after the last British civilian and police officer, has left or been recalled to the British merchants who will still hang on to the business which they have asiduously built up in this country. Perhaps their fertile brains will think out, in course of time, some other formula to retain the European element in the Medical Services of the country in the interests of the British merchants and industrialists.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSTITUTE.

It would not be out of place to refer at this stage to the Public Health Institute which is being constructed at Calcutta out of the munificent donation of over 15 lakhs from the Rockefeller Endowment. The Institute is expected to be in working order by the end of this year and its staff will soon need to be appointed. It was at first proposed to appoint Professors on a salary of Rs. 2,500 p.m. and Assistant Professors on Rs. 400 p.m. The profession put up a strong protest, as such an arrangement would never have induced the most capable Indians to take up the Assistant Professorships. Since then the matter has been reconsidered by Government, and I am glad to note that our protest had had its effect and the grade is now changed to Rs. 450-50-1250, thus ensuring the promotion of the Assistant Professors to the Professorial grade. But while thus rectifying the original mistake, Government have perpetrated another in that, out of the six Professorships at the Institute, three posts have been reserved for the members of the Indian Medical Service. While we are urging Government to do away entirely with the civil side of the Indian Medical Service, this ubiquitous service has evidently succeeded in capturing three more highly paid posts, and also in securing enhanced salaries, viz. of the Professors recruited from the service to the extent of Rs. 3,000 p.m. in two cases and to Rs. 3,500 in the case of the Director. At a moment when a reduction is demanded by the country in the scale of the existing high salaries, here is the benign British Government in India actually proposing salaries for new appointments higher than what was thought sufficient for these very appointments two years back. Now that the matter is brought to the notice of Government, I trust the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Health, Education and Lands, will move in the matter and do the needful. It should be made perfectly clear that no new vested interests should be created for this service and that not even a single post, say, even that of the Director—should be reserved specifically for an officer of the Indian Medical Service.

THE DRUG INDUSTRY.

Of late the question of making India self-sufficient in the supply of drugs, sera, surgical instruments, equipment and dressings, etc., has come to the forefront. In the great War, the profession as well as the public soon realised how suicidal it was to depend for such necessities of national life upon foreign imports. But with the termination of the war, lethargy again crept in. Thanks, however, to the great wave of nationalism that has swept over the country in the last 15 months, the necessity of placing the Drug Industry on a permanent footing in India and of manufacturing surgical instruments and appliances in this land has again been brought to the forefront. Let us hope that medical men and the industrialists will contrive measures to profit by the great national urge and to make India self-sufficient in these regards. The report of the Drug Enquiry Committee which toured the country under the chairmanship of Prof. R. N. Chopra of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, will, I trust, throw considerable light on this question. A few points it is, however, necessary to enunciate here on this important question. One is that some machinery should be devised in the form of an All-India Pure Drugs Act to prevent the import, manufacture and sale of adulterated, deleterious, worthless, misbranded, or dangerous drugs and appliances, as also false advertisements of drugs, appliances, etc., for medical use.

Lastly, it would also be necessary to insist on a definite policy of protecting the infant drug industry against huge foreign countries which dump drugs, chemical, etc., at low prices and even below cost price to kill the Indian industry. The help may be either in the form of tariffs in some cases, bonuses in others or by both. Facilities in the way of reasonable freight charges on Indian Railways and concessions in the way of Excise duty on alcohol used in the manufacture of drugs are also indicated.

MENTS, EQUIPMENT AND DRESSINGS.

With the growth of Hospitals it has become necessary to have an adequate nursing staff in these Institutions. So far nursing in India has been carried on as a profession by ladies of the European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian communities. Hindu Parsi, and Mahomedan ladies have also begun to be interested in this profession, but the response is not yet sufficient. Here is a great field for service. Indian ladies have pushed themselves to the forefront within the space of twelve months to an amazing extent. Now that the trammels of purdah have been broken on a magnificent scale, may I appeal to our sisters that here is a profession which they will well adorn. Besides making women economically independent by adopting the profession of nursing, they would be rendering service to humanity with their gentleness and devotion that Indian women are so well renowned for all over the world.

NURSING IN INDIA.

I have deliberately not expressed any opinion on the specific resolutions coming before this Conference, though on the principal matters interesting the profession as well as the country I have tried to lay out before you the necessary and pertinent facts, to enable this Conference to make up its own decisions. I have, I am afraid, taken a very great time in the process, and must have in consequence worn out your patience. The importance, however, of the subjects I have outlined before you must be excuse, which I trust would suffice to procure me your indulgence. The Conference will, I feel confident, do ample justice in its resolutions to these matters; and tell the powers that be, in no uncertain accents, what the profession thinks, what the country needs, in all these instances; and I have no doubt that success will crown your efforts in no distant future. The way may be long and the fight may be grim, while it lasts. But the end is certain to be a victory for the cause of justice and reason. The medical profession is perhaps the noblest avocation a man might take up. Our present rulers are turning it into a nursery of parasites through the insatiable greed of the organised Indian Medical Service, to turn the most selfless posts into the most fruitful paying ground. Our fight is against this rooted parasitism; our ambition is to make the healer, as he was intended to be, a blessing to mankind, not a curse nor a self-seeking institution. Who can doubt where the victory will eventually be?

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AGUERINE FOR ALL FEVERS

OF late the question of making India self-sufficient in the supply of drugs, sera, surgical instruments, equipment and dressings, etc., has come to the forefront. In the great War, the profession as well as the public soon realised how suicidal it was to depend for such necessities of national life upon foreign imports. But with the termination of the war, lethargy again crept in. Thanks, however, to the great wave of nationalism that has swept over the country in the last 15 months, the necessity of placing the Drug Industry on a permanent footing in India and of manufacturing surgical instruments and appliances in this land has again been brought to the forefront. Let us hope that medical men and the industrialists will contrive measures to profit by the great national urge and to make India self-sufficient in these regards. The report of the Drug Enquiry Committee which toured the country under the chairmanship of Prof. R. N. Chopra of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, will, I trust, throw considerable light on this question. A few points it is, however, necessary to enunciate here on this important question. One is that some machinery should be devised in the form of an All-India Pure Drugs Act to prevent the import, manufacture and sale of adulterated, deleterious, worthless, misbranded, or dangerous drugs and appliances, as also false advertisements of drugs, appliances, etc., for medical use.

Lastly, it would also be necessary to insist on a definite policy of protecting the infant drug industry against huge foreign countries which dump drugs, chemical, etc., at low prices and even below cost price to kill the Indian industry. The help may be either in the form of tariffs in some cases, bonuses in others or by both. Facilities in the way of reasonable freight charges on Indian Railways and concessions in the way of Excise duty on alcohol used in the manufacture of drugs are also indicated.

NURSING IN INDIA.

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GENERAL

has a net work of agents
throughout the
country. 17

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1931.

REGD. NO. B. 1063

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GENERAL

has claim settling agents
throughout the world. 18

OUR FIGHT IS AGAINST ROOTED PARTISANSHIP

All-India Medical Conference Meets At Poona
And Condemns Bullying Tactics Of G. M. C.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Dr. Jivray N. Mehta to the All-India Medical Conference held in Poona on Saturday last.

During the year we have passed through, the whole country was called upon to make enormous sacrifices. Our first duty would, therefore, be to express satisfaction that the country responded to the call of freedom to an extent unthought of by our rulers and undreamed of probably by our own leaders. It is a matter of gratification that members of our profession have not been found wanting in carrying out their duty in the national cause. Some of the most honoured of them, like Dr. Ansari from Delhi, Dr. B. C. Roy, the retiring President of our Association to whom, incidentally, I like to extend your and my hearty congratulations on the civic honours that his fellow citizens of Calcutta have recently conferred upon him by electing him the Mayor of their city, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaya of Andhra Desha, Dr. S. K. Vaidya of Bombay, Dr. Satyapal of Amritsar and scores more of our brothers in the profession have taken a most active share in the campaign for their country's freedom, not hesitating to pay the extreme forfeit of their patriotism-imprisonment. All over the country, medical men and women have given the necessary voluntary assistance in organising ambulance corps to tend, on the battle-field of Civil disobedience the victims of lathi charges—the latest weapon in the armoury of the British Rule. They have also organised or helped in organising hospitals where the wounded have been looked after with the greatest care and devotion. To them, as well as to our sisters of the nursing profession, and to the medical students who also did good work in this direction, I offer, on behalf of the profession, our most heart-felt congratulations. Let me also condemn on this occasion the treatment the volunteer of ambulance corps received at the hands of the authorities. The brutal way in which some of the ambulance corps volunteers were treated by the myrmidons of law and order is manifestly against the rule of warfare. If it calls itself civilised, and accordingly deserves the severest censure. The lessons, however, of this phase of the struggle, will, I hope, be not thrown away. This conference would, I trust, consider this matter and also take active and immediate steps to form an All-India Ambulance Society with a definite organization of its own.

BULLYING TACTICS OF G. M. COUNCIL

The Nation-wide awakening last year was the response which the people gave to the hectoring attitude of the British authorities both in India and in England. The 'Birkenhead tons' ruled supreme. So far as the medical profession is concerned, the General Medical Council of Great Britain has served no small purpose in electrifying our energy. The challenge that this Council hurled at our Universities unified the Universities and the independent medical profession throughout the land. The insulting comments of the British Medical Journal on the decision of the General Medical Council to cease to recognise Indian medical degrees, which Reuter was pleased at the time to circulate throughout the length and breadth of India, played no small part in making the country realise the enormous forces we were up against in our national fight and the depth of our opponents were capable of descending to in maintaining their ill-gained vested interests in this country.

The action of the General Me-

dical Council did good in another direction, in that it has made the local Governments as well as the medical profession in the different provinces which were still hesitating on the merits of an All-India Medical Council, realize the necessity of having such a central organisation in the country for the proper control over medical education and for safeguarding and securing the rights of the medical profession as a whole. The Universities also realised their position and rallied to the lead which the Medical Faculty of the Bombay University gave in this direction. For the first time in the history of the Indian Universities, a conference of their Medical Faculties was held in Bombay in May 1930, which enabled the representatives from the different provinces to understand one another's difficulties and to chalk out an agreed programme for the betterment of medical education in the country. This conference of the Medical Faculties thus became an important milestone in the history of medical education in India.

SIMLA CONFERENCE

In response to the united demand of the Universities and the medical profession, the Government of India convened a Conference in Simla in June 1930, to consider the question of constituting an Indian Medical Council. A Simla conference was held once before in July 1929 in a similar connection but in that conference only the Local Governments were represented. The Universities and the medical profession not having been asked to send representatives, with the result that the ministers of most provinces, with one or two honourable exceptions, took their cue from their official medical advisers and opposed the constitution of an All-India Medical Council. Here we had a curious spectacle of the Central Government which is theoretically non-responsive to the popular viewpoint, advised by the Head of the Indian Medical Service, pressing for a constitution of an All-Indian Medical Council; while most of theoretically responsible provincial ministers opposed the proposal because they followed the line their constitutional advisers, namely, the Surgeons-General and the Inspectors-General had indicated them. The ministers forgot, however, that these their official advisers were also members of the Indian Medical Service. Those interested in Indian history will find a parallel in how the agents of the East India Company attached to the Courts of the different Princes contrived to give such advice or assistance in their respective spheres as to bring about a clash of forces among the Princes concerned, to the ultimate gain of the East India Company, and to the ruin and subordination of the Princes themselves.

CREATION OF INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL

As stated above the Central Government was forced to convene the second conference at Simla in June 1930, to consider the question of the creation of an Indian Medical Council. At this conference the representatives of the medical faculties were invited for the first time along with those of the local Governments. It is unfortunate that the other element in the country viz., the independent medical profession which is closely concerned in the formation and the working of the Indian Medical Council was on this occasion also entirely ignored by Government, and was not invited to take part in and influence the decisions of that conference. The representatives of the medical faculties did, no doubt, play an important part in the decisions of that conference and some of them even made a contribution to safeguarding the in-

ZEMINDAR HACKED TO DEATH.

Infuriated Tenants.

ATTEMPT TO SEIZE CROPS
RESULTS IN TRAGEDY.

LUCKNOW, April 25. News has been received here that the Zemindar of Mawal, District Barabanki, (Oudh) has been hacked to death by his infuriated tenants. Accompanied by some men the Zemindar went to a village within easy reach of the district headquarters to realise rents. As cash was not forthcoming, the zemindar, it is said went to seize the crops. He was surrounded by an angry mob and was hacked to bits. His son who was with him escaped with some injuries.—A. P.

Interests of the medical profession as a whole. But it cannot be gainsaid that though the resolutions of this second conference are a great improvement on those arrived at by the previous year's conference, they fall short in certain essential requirements.

I would first refer to the representation of the independent medical profession in the Indian Medical Council as proposed at this conference. The number of the representatives of the medical graduates on the "Council" has been fixed at 8 in a total membership of 27 persons. This representative character of these 8 members so far as the general interests of the independent medical profession are concerned, is further likely to be affected by a recommendation of the conference, that only those medical graduates who are of 10 years' standing, and who have had during that period some teaching experience, will be qualified to seek election from the medical graduates' constituency. A restriction of this type would effectively prevent the non-official members of the profession from successfully contesting the election, for out of 12 medical colleges in British India, two only are entirely independent institutions, one at Calcutta and the other at Bombay being devoid of any official influence of interference.

DEFECTS IN PROPOSED CONSTITUTION.

The other defect in the proposed constitution is the entire exclusion of the Licentiate from the Indian Register. I think it will be a great mistake to divide the profession into entirely watertight compartments by excluding this class of practitioners altogether from the purview of the Indian Medical Council.

The third defect in the proposed constitution of the Indian Medical Council is that no indication is given in the published proceedings of the Simla Conference as to what machinery is to be provided for the proper correlation of work between the Central and Provincial Medical Councils. In my opinion the best machinery to bring about closer contact, co-ordination and co-operation between these institutions and to avoid conflicts between the Central and Provincial Medical Councils would be to enable each local medical Council to send a representative to the Central Medical Council, instead of the local Governments sending one, each, as recommended by the Simla Conference.

Fourthly, the proceedings of the conference do not indicate how the representatives of the medical profession are to be elected. Reading between the lines it seems that practitioners will send their representatives on provincial basis. The better method, in my opinion, would be to maintain one electoral roll for all the medical graduates in the country and also a similar one for the Licentiates. The advantages of such common rolls would be that the representatives of the profession would not think provincially, so that the chances of a clash between the interests of the different province will be reduced to a minimum.

Fifthly, the President of the Council as recommended by the Simla Conference is in the first instance at least, to be a nominated Officer. This is indeed objectionable, as the Indian Medical Council is to be a body of elected members. (Continued on page 11.)

"COL." MOONJE



Appointed Member of Indian
Sandhurst Committee.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

Dr. Moonje & Madras Knight
Appointed.

OOTACAMUND, April 25. It is understood that Sir Sivaswami Aiyar and Dr. Moonje will be among the members of the Committee shortly to be announced to frame a scheme of Indian Sandhurst.

Sir Sivaswami leaves Ootacamund on 15th May for Simla to join the Committee, which is expected to begin work about 20th May.—A. P.

MIDNAPORE IDENTIFICATION PARADE

MIDNAPORE, April 25. Three test identification parades were held in different batches in connection with the Peddie murder. It is understood, however, that witnesses failed effectually to recognise the alleged culprits.—A. P.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE

Resumed Hearing.

NEW DELHI, April 25. The Delhi conspiracy case was resumed to-day when Mr. Zafarullah, the Prosecution Counsel, addressed the Court, giving full details of the connected alleged revolutionary activities of the accused, culminating in the Lahore conspiracy case. Counsel said that the main story of the Delhi conspiracy case would be unfolded by the Approver Kallaspatri and would be supplemented by other approvers.

After the address of the Prosecution Counsel, the Court rose till 2nd May.—A. P.

APPROVERS TRANSFERRED TO JAIL.

The Special Tribunal trying the Delhi Conspiracy Case has passed orders transferring the approvers from police custody to the judicial lockup as soon as arrangements for the safety and protection of life of the approvers are made in jail.—A. P.

R. A. F. MACHINE CRASHES

Two Killed

PESHAWAR, April 25. The Royal Air Force machine flying over Khajuri Plain doing reconnaissance duty crashed in storm yesterday. It is feared that both its occupants have been killed.—A. P.

MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE

OOTACAMUND, April 25. Mr. Justice Ramesam will act as Chief Justice of the Madras High Court until the end of the summer vacation. The Chief Justice is going home on leave.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLONY IN SALEM.

MADRAS, April 25. It is understood that Mr. McCluskie of Calcutta has applied for a grant of land about ten miles in extent in Salem District in connection with Anglo-Indian colonisation scheme.

The subject has been referred to the Collector and Mrs. McCluskie has been asked to prepare the necessary survey.—A. P.

MADRAS, April 25. Sir Sankaran Nair who was recently reported to be ill has fully regained his health, says a Coonoor message.—A. P.

NON-INDIAN APPOINTED PRINCIPAL OF V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Strong Protest Raised By Indian Merchants' Chamber.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have addressed the following letter on the 23rd April to the Chairman and Members of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute regarding the appointment of a new Principal of the Institute:—

"The attention of the Committee of this Chamber has been drawn to the vacancy that recently occurred in the post of Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. This is the only Institution of its kind not only in this Presidency but perhaps the whole of India, and as such every care should be taken that it is run of efficient, sound and national lines. My Committee have been taking interest in the working of this Institute and it was at their instance that their representative in the Bombay Municipal Corporation moved a resolution in one of the meetings of the Corporation to the effect that

"The Corporation recommend to the Government of Bombay that a Committee with an Indian Chairman and a majority of non-official Indians be appointed to enquire into the present working of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute and to make recommendations regarding its future working, and that the President be requested to communicate the resolution to Government."

My Committee feel that some efforts have been made, as a result of this resolution and also of their letter dated 14th October 1929 to the Government of Bom-

bay, to effect improvements in the general administration of the Institute.

NO DEARTH OF CAPABLE INDIANS.

Such Institutions, in the opinion of my Committee, should have always at their head capable and qualified Indians. There is a large number of Indians with the highest qualifications capable of bearing the responsibility of Principalship of such an Institute, and my Committee expected that your Board would take advantage of the vacancy created recently to appoint a qualified Indian.

NON-INDIAN STEPS IN.

"Unfortunately, my Committee learn that the vacancy has been filled up already by a non-Indian from among the staff of the Institute who, the Committee understand, had no particular claim to the post. My Committee strongly protest against such an appointment if it has been made. The proper course would have been for the Board of Management to advertise in the public press and to invite applications for such a responsible post.

"My Committee beg, therefore, to request you to be good enough to reconsider your decision, if it has already been taken, in the matter of appointment of a non-Indian as Principal, and to appoint a suitable Indian as Principal after inviting applications for the post. If, however, your Board have not taken any such decision, you will kindly invite applications by advertisement and appoint an Indian Principal. Looking to the fact that the course proposed by my Committee is in keeping with the policy of Government and the general spirit of the times, they hope that their suggestion will be accepted."

DISTRESS IN RURAL AREAS IN U. P.

Prompt And Strong Measures Needed

LUCKNOW, April 22. Although prices have slightly stiffened, an investigation in different zones clearly indicates that distress in the rural areas is growing acuter. Big zamindars throughout the United Provinces are mostly absentee landlords. In many cases, their employees are showing small mercy to defaulting tenants. Rents are being forcibly realised. Seizure of ploughs, cattle and cooking utensils have become common village incidents.

Apart from this, in some vil-

lages in Oudh, an antiquated begar system has come into vogue again. Tenants whose rents are in arrear, are being forced to betake themselves, their ploughs and cattle, and work the whole day in sirs and khudkashtis (land under zamindar's own cultivation) on a nominal wage of six pice per head.

Unless prompt and strong measures are taken by the Government, there is every reason to apprehend widespread agrarian trouble.—Hindustan Times.

SEN GUPTA NOT KEEPING HIS ENGAGEMENTS

MYMENSINGH, April 25. In a statement to the press regarding yesterday's incident when an attack was made on him by lathis Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta says he will not keep his engagement at Netokona as President of the Political Sufferers Conference to be held there.—A. P.

INDIA TO COMPETE FOR BISLEY.

BOMBAY, April 25. India this year to have yet another opportunity to take her place among the nations in a most important, but little-known, phase of sport, for according to present plans, special efforts are being made to represent India this year by the finest rifle team available to shoot for the country against international rivals at Bisley in July. Last year, thanks to intensive training on the one hand and remarkable enthusiasm on the other, the Indian team was able to get within one point of the Homeland's champions, whilst in other events India's representatives put up an excellent showing, an achievement rendered highly creditable by the fact that whereas India could barely raise a score of team-members, the Home Country had about one thousand picked marksmen to select from.—A. P.

MORE TROUBLE IN... BURMA

Rumours Of Dacoities
And Murder.

RANGOON, April 25. A rumour of a reported rising comes from Pakokku. The story, however, is unconfirmed.

It is stated that troops are being drafted to the oil fields as a precautionary measure. There is no trouble in the area at present.

Reports have been received from Thairawaddy and Insein of instances of dacoity and murder. A. P.

MADRAS RLY. MEN OPPOSE RETRENCHMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)
MADRAS, April 25. Over 800 labourers of Perambur Workshops of M. & S. M. Railway left the Union premises and paraded the main thoroughfare of the city. In a body they entered the Head Office of the Railway, Park Town, with shouts "down with retrenchment," "down with short hours."

Nothing untoward happened and the processionists wended their way to the premises. The procession was arranged as a protest against retrenchment.

DACOITY NEAR MARDAN.

Brave Defender Killed

PESHAWAR, April 26. News of a dacoity comes from Mardan where a gang of eight to ten dacoits arrived with a revolver and a shot-gun entered a Koochi encampment near the railway station seized the inmates and decamped with Rs. 100.

While the gang was retreating a Koochi named Ghagur heroically caught a dacoit and grappled with him. The latter showed and his companions returned and shot Ghagur dead after which they disappeared.—A. P.

NAGARPARKER'S FAMINE STRICKEN PEASANTS

Notices Of Forfeiture Issued
By Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGAR PARKAR, April 25. Most of the Abadgars of Nagarparkar Taluka have not been given bills of assessment upto this time. It is understood that without furnishing such bills, notices are being issued against them for forfeiture of their property in case of failure on their part to pay up their amounts in addition to the notice fee.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION

The poor starving and famine stricken people of this taluka are in a most deplorable condition.

Last year also Mr. Sidiki, the then Deputy Collector, had ordered remission of notice fee to all Abadgars, whose assessment was below Rs. 10. Their condition, this year, is more pitiable as they have not been furnished with the Bills and it is hoped the authorities will be more liberal in granting this concession.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP FINAL

West Bromwich's Third
Victory

LONDON, April 25. The Cup final was played in inclement weather accompanied by rain and icecold blast. Before commencement of game Duke of Gloucester shook hands with team and at the close presented the Cup to the winners. West Bromwich exploited their famous longpassing game supported by speed of foot and admirably judged groundwork, every centimetre of the ball roll till, while Birmingham stuck close game, which failed due to hesitancy in centring and lack of finish near goal-mouth.

West Bromwich deserved to lead at the end of the first half, their goal coming through W. G. Richardson, seventeen minutes after start. In second half Birmingham went all out for equaliser which they eventually obtained through their centre-forward Bradford, who netted in masterly style. Within ten seconds, before Birmingham had recovered from their jubilation at equalising, W. G. Richardson had scored once again, giving West Bromwich the match-winning lead.

There were many thrilling eye-changes towards the close and Birmingham several times came near equalising once again, but West Bromwich maintained their lead and annexed cup for third time in their history. Briggs was outstanding Birmingham forward while Richardson gave inspiring lead in West Bromwich forward line.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN CHARGED WITH ABDUCTION

TANGAIL, April 25. Nine Congressmen belonging to the town of Tangail and adjoining villages including the Secretaries of the Tangail and Kalihati Congress Committees as well as two women workers who had been arrested on a charge of abducting a girl named Profulla Nalini Devi (herself a worker) have all been admitted to bail. The arrests were made on a complaint made by the father of Profulla Nalini (who is a widow).—A. P.